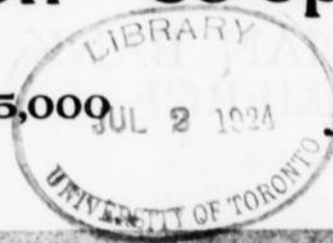


# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

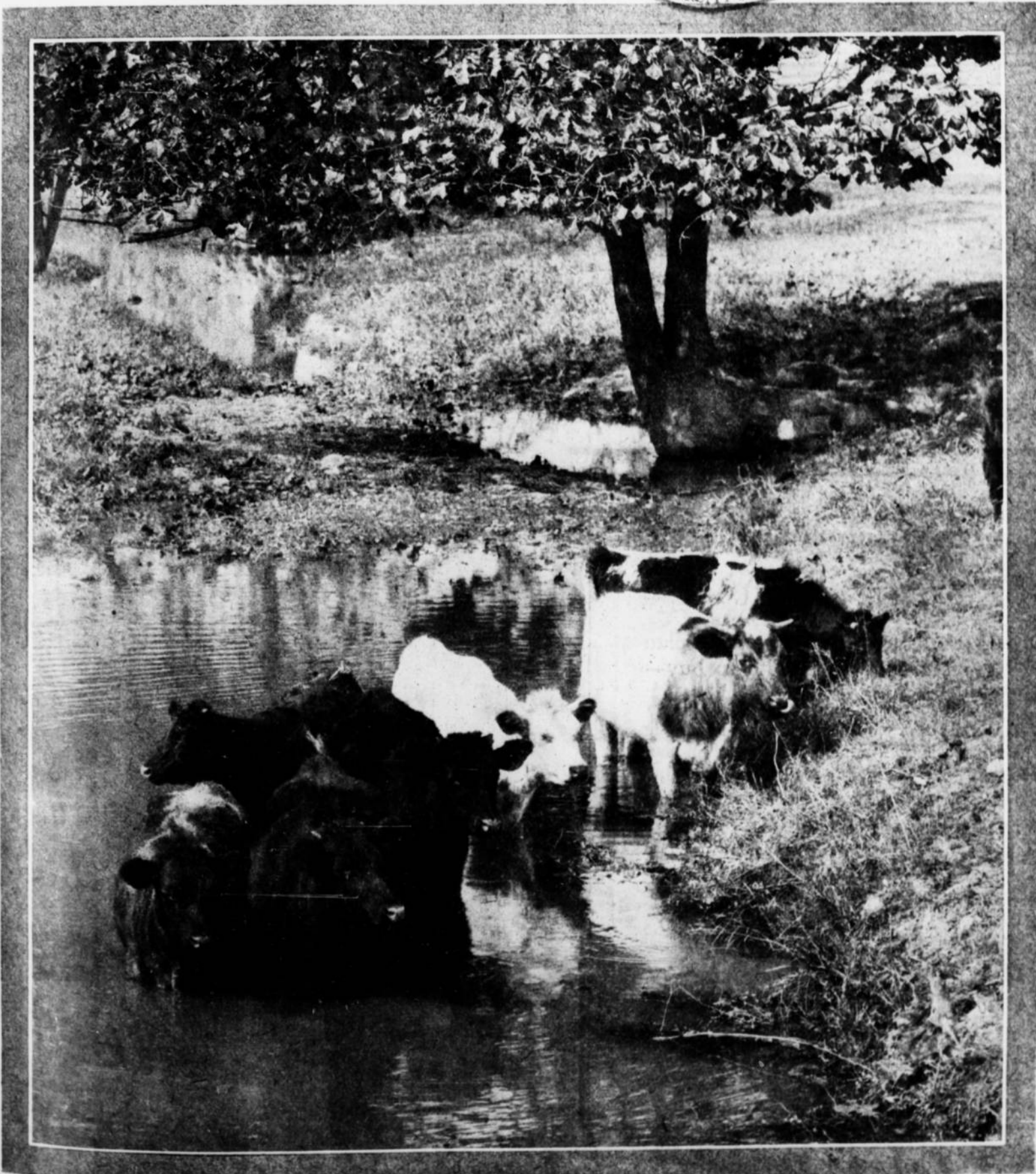
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June 18, 1924



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8305

## Strawberries in Northern Alberta

By L. W. Newcombe, Onoway

MANY attempts to grow strawberries have been made and many failures recorded, which are due to ignorance of the proper methods of cultivation or to varieties chosen which are unsuitable to our climatic conditions, or other reasons.

Perhaps the most important cause of disheartenment has been the system of cultivation known as the hill or single plant system, which is unsafe in these provinces for this reason: A plant over two years old is not as able to resist our severe winters as a younger one, so those who preserve a plant beyond three years are liable to find it does not preserve. A yearling plant never winter kills except under unusual conditions to which it should not be subjected. I am speaking, of course, of hardy varieties, such as the Senator Dunlap, which kind I have grown successfully for nine years now in Alberta. My best system here, as in the East, is the matted row, best suited to climatic conditions and best suited for the pocket book.

Set your plants in rows 3½ feet apart and 15 inches apart in rows. Remove blossoms first year and cultivate with the horse. Train rows in direction of runners and keep out weeds. With a favorable season it is possible by autumn to secure 15 or 20 plants from every one set out. These plants will not winter-kill if properly mulched and will give a big crop of fine fruit for one season, and two if the weeds can be kept down, after which plow up. If a new patch is set out each spring, there will always be a new lot to come into bearing every year. May is the best month for transplanting.

### Likes Senator Dunlap

Regarding the varieties. There are many hundreds of varieties but only a few are suitable for these parts of Canada, at least only a few have been very successful as yet. Our winters are severe, hence we need a hardy variety. Our seasons are short, so we need a variety which will multiply itself rapidly by means of runners. The Senator Dunlap has these characteristics, combined with a high yielding capacity of

a splendid keeping and shipping berry. I have discarded nearly all other kinds for this variety, which has never registered a failure during the years I have grown them here.

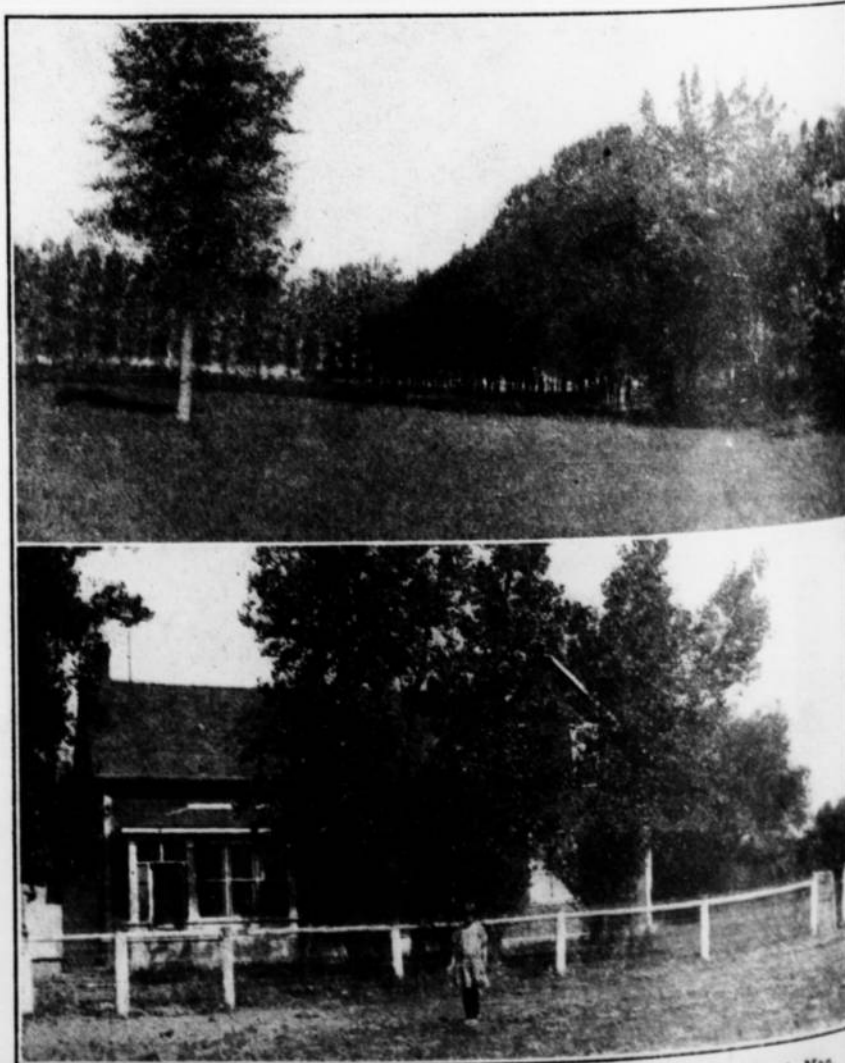
The fruit is put up in pint boxes, 24 of which make a crate. These crates sell for around \$4.00 each and 300 is about the average production per acre, so that a large profit is obtainable. A market is assured at good prices for years to come.

### Avoid Western Slope

A good medium loam soil is fine for the strawberry, but they do well on any well-drained soil which retains the moisture well. I try to avoid a western slope because of the drying west wind, finding the eastern or north and south-eastern slope preferable. A windbreak on the north and west will help toward the retaining of the snow in the spring. The land should be well manured, the richer the soil the better the crop.

If plants are ordered from a distributor they should be opened immediately upon arrival and the roots placed to soak for a few hours. In setting out use a trowel or dibbler and remove the dry top soil, digging a hole four inches deep. Place the roots entirely on moist soil, but do not cover the crown of the plant with earth. Press earth firmly around and you will not need to water. The thousands of plants I sent out last spring made unfailing good growth with those who followed above instructions.

It is well to mulch the patch in the fall, after the ground has permanently frozen, with from two to four inches of clean straw or coarse hay. This can be left on until May 10 without damage (if not too thick) and will retard growth late, so that danger from June frosts will be avoided. When removing this covering rake it between the rows, which will help in retaining the moisture, and also keep the fruit clean in case of a heavy downpour of rain. If any Guide readers desire further information on this subject I shall be pleased to assist them if I can, upon receipt of stamped, self-addressed envelope.



Trees on the farm home of J. L. Parkinson, well-known seed grower, of Roland, Man. The trees are mostly cottonwood and willow. The latter have grown so fast that they had to be cut down to allow them to thicken at the base, which they have certainly done. From this cutting Mr. Parkinson obtained over a year's supply of firewood.

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVII.

June 18, 1924

No. 25



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## Our Ottawa Letter

The McKeown Report on Home Bank Strengthens Demand of Depositors for Compensation from Government—Committee Exonerates Hon. J. Murdock

By The Guide's Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, June 13.—After three and-a-half months of constant sitting the parliamentary session instead of showing signs of "petering out" is gathering momentum as it goes along, and bids fair to last until the beginning of August. The initial program of the government was well prepared and fairly promptly presented, but the deliberations of committees have resulted in certain unexpected findings, which render necessary the preparation of new legislation not contemplated in the original program. Moreover the Senate has presented objections to certain portions of the ministerial bill of fare, which promise to delay progress to a very considerable degree. It is the intention of the government to press through the Commons its full program plus any further legislation which may emanate from the various committees. Should the Upper House, ruled by a Conservative majority, undertake to lay ruthless hands upon measures which have passed the Lower House, serious conflict may ensue.

## The McKeown Report

During the past week the Home Bank situation held the centre of the parliamentary stage. Early last week Mr. Justice McKeown presented his interim report on the enquiry by the Royal Commission into the affairs of the defunct institution. The report in question had particular reference to the subject of personal responsibility with respect to the failure. Representatives for the depositors have claimed that if, during the years from 1915 to 1918, the minister of finance of the day had instituted an audit under sections 56a of the Bank Act, the disaster would either have been averted or the bank would have been prevented from further implicating the depositors or shareholders, in its affairs.

These representations were made to the minister of finance (Sir Thomas White), during the years 1916 and 1918, is stated by the commissioner. Such representations, he declares, showed that an amount more than double the total paid-up capital and reserve of the bank was locked up in four accounts, the security for which could not be realized upon; that amounts representing unpaid interest on at least three large accounts were carried into profit year by year, and dividends declared on the basis of such fictitious earnings; that the president and other directors of the bank were indebted to the institution in large sums upon personal account, and through companies in which they had an interest, and that the auditor employed by the bank from year to year was incompetent and did not declare the true condition of the bank to those in authority.

As a consequence of the above representations the commissioner held that the condition of the bank was such as to justify an investigation under the powers conferred upon the minister of finance by the Bank Act. An effective audit made in 1916 would, in the opinion of the commissioner, have resulted either in liquidation or

in amalgamation with another bank.

"If made in 1916," he declared, "the present depositors would have suffered no loss. . . . If made in 1918 I do not think any loss would have fallen upon them."

## Where Deposits Went

The commissioner declared that the evidence adduced indicated that during the year 1918, no interest was being paid to the bank upon three of its largest accounts, no money was available for dividends excepting money belonging to the depositors, the dividends paid from year to year being paid out of such funds. A demand for a small portion of the money by the depositors could not have been met. The total paid-up capital and reserve had been lost. In 1918, the condition instead of being improved had been accentuated, and a total of \$190,000 of the depositors' money had been distributed in dividends to the directors and shareholders.

Mr. Justice McKeown concluded his report by declaring that no representations of any kind had been made to Sir Henry Drayton or Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, successors of Sir Thomas White, concerning the condition of the bank. There was nothing, he said, to indicate that Mr. Fielding's attention had been called to the documents and correspondence which had been in the possession of his predecessor. "I beg to report," the commissioner concludes, "that there were no representations of any kind made to the government of the day as to the financial condition of the bank, after 1918, and consequently, no action was taken by the minister of finance."

## Depositors' Position Strong

The report has created very considerable interest in political circles. Government members while deriving considerable satisfaction from the fact that the present administration is practically exonerated from blame in not taking action with respect to the now defunct institution, are inclined to the belief that failure on the part of Sir Thomas White to order an audit under the Bank Act places the depositors in a very strong position with respect to the demand for federal compensation.

Sir Thomas White has undertaken to reply to the findings of the commissioner, and to justify his failure to invoke the audit act by the fact that a war was on at the time, and that such action would have resulted in a serious run upon the bank and probably a financial panic. In effect the ex-minister of finance holds that hindsight is much easier than fore-sight.

## The Murdock Charges

Another phase of the Home Bank situation was aired during the week. The Privileges and Elections Committee which for the past fortnight has been considering the charges preferred against Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, by E. Guss Porter, M.P. for West Hastings, concluded its deliberations on Thursday. The charge against Mr. Murdock in effect was, that two days before the Home Bank closed its doors, and acting upon information gained by him in his capacity as minister of the Crown, he had withdrawn

the sum of \$4,050 from the Ottawa branch and re-deposited it in the Royal Bank. There is no doubt in the mind of any fair-thinking person, that Mr. Porter had a prima facie case on which to base his contentions. The enquiry was conducted in a highly dignified manner throughout, but the "prosecution" found it entirely impossible to prove that the information upon which Mr. Murdock had acted in the saving of his deposit had actually been gained in cabinet council. The contention that he had drawn the money out after banking hours was entirely disproven, as was a further contention that the withdrawals had been made in legal. In his defence the minister called to his assistance G. N. Gordon, deputy speaker of the House, who testified that on August 9, in conversation with the minister, he had declared that the Home Bank was a lame duck and the next to go. In summing up the case Messrs. Porter, Hanson, Ryckman and Stewart contended that while it was

impossible to establish positively that information had been imparted regarding the bank's condition, at the cabinet meeting on the 15th, the whole thread of the evidence indicated that Mr. Murdock had been guilty of wrong doing in his capacity of a minister of the Crown. William German, of Welland, on the other hand, speaking for the defence, argued that not only had the charges not been proven but they had absolutely been disproven. He declared that no one would hang a dog on the evidence brought forth. By a vote of 14 to 8 Mr. Murdock was exonerated. The vote on the amendment of Mr. German calling for acquittal was as follows:

For—Hon. Jacques Bureau, minister of customs; Ethier, Liberal, Two Mountains; Findlay, Progressive, South Bruce; German, Liberal, Welland; Hammell, Liberal, Muskoka; Jacobs, Liberal, George Etienne Cartier; Johnston, Progressive, Last Mountain; Kelly, Liberal, Cape Breton

## VOTE FOR PROHIBITION

The Moderation League, the Hotel Keepers' Association, the Brewers and the Liquor Interests are co-operating against Prohibition. They are working "together" for a Government Liquor Sales System and for Retail Beer Shops. They advise the people to vote against Prohibition and for System B. We advise you, in the interests of Saskatchewan Homes and Children, for the benefit of Saskatchewan Citizens and Purity in Saskatchewan political life, to mark your ballot with a X as below:

NOTE.—Your ballot will be spoiled if you fail to vote on Question 1.

Question 1.—Are you in favor of Prohibition in Saskatchewan?

YES ☒ X  
NO ☐

Question 2.—If a Liquor System under Government Control be established which of the following do you favor?

(A) Sale by Government Vendors in Sealed Packages of all Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

☒ X

or

(B) Sale by Government Vendors in Sealed Packages of all Spirituous and Malt Liquors and also sale of beer in licensed premises.

☐

(2) Every elector voting shall answer Question 1, and a ballot upon which no answer is given to Question 1 shall not be counted.

DATE OF VOTING JULY 16, 1924, BETWEEN 9 A.M. AND 5 P.M., STANDARD TIME

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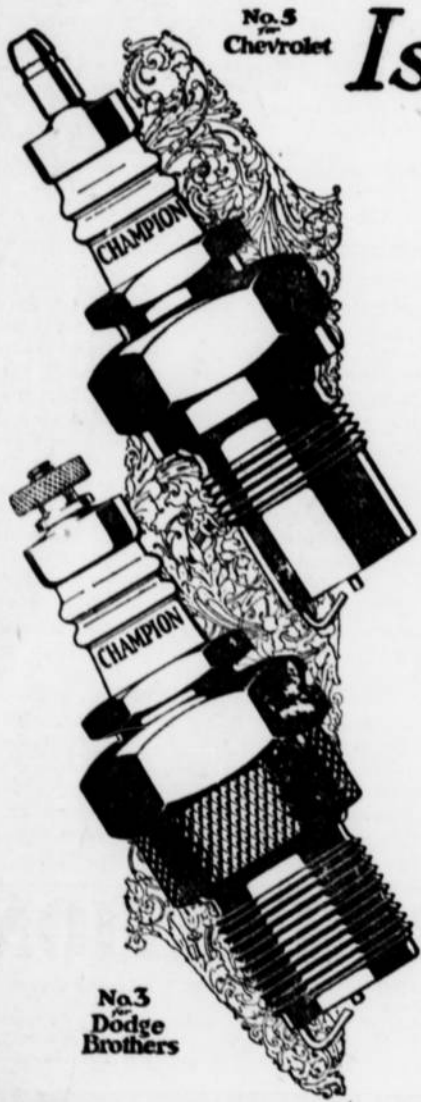
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The Grain Growers' Guide - - - Winnipeg, Manitoba



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Against—Brown, Progressive, Lisgar; Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Conservative; Hanson, Conservative, York Sunbury; Miss Macphail, Progressive, South East Grey; Porter, Conservative, West Hastings; Ryckman, Conservative, East Toronto; Stewart, Conservative, Leeds; Stewart, Conservative, Hamilton—8.

### Tolls Paid by Farmers

During the consideration of the estimates of Hon. T. A. Low, minister of trade and commerce, Thomas Sales, of Salteaux, declared that it was very unfair that all the elevators at the head of the lakes should have the rates fixed, while in the case of other elevators the harbor boards should have control. He pointed out that the surplus of receipts over expenditures of the port of Montreal, last year, had been nearly a million dollars. More than half the total revenue of the port, he declared, was derived from handling grain. It was not in the interest of the farmer that the harbor board should have the whole power in these matters. He believed that it was a dangerous principle to create a monopoly of this kind and to have the board responsible apparently to nobody excepting the minister of marine and fisheries. Mr. Sales further presented figures to show that during the past 12 years there had been a surplus of revenue over expenditure in the administration of the Canada Grain Act of nearly \$4,500,000. In addition to that surplus there were \$500,000 of wheat board funds. The total represented nearly \$5,000,000, which the growers of grain had contributed to the revenues. He believed that the requests of the provinces in which efforts were being made to organize a marketing pool for the return of the wheat board residue to the wheat growers, should be acceded to.

### The Wheat Pools Saskatchewan

Regina, June 13. (Guide special correspondence).—The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool is within 200,000 acres of reaching its quota, with the inclusion of the contracts received to date as a result of the Wheat Pool Day drive of June 10. An average of 100,000 acres have reached the Central office during the last three days, and the total acreage on hand covered by contracts is now 5,903,000.

Reports from the constituency chairman and township canvassers indicate that the province has been thoroughly combed, and the minimum required should be on hand by Monday morning at the latest, with the promise of a considerable margin to the good when all the returns are in. Rains have been reported from every part of the province, without, however, having any appreciable effect on the work of cleaning up.

### Election of Officers

The first step towards the election of officers has been taken in a call for nomination of delegates, who will eventually elect the board of directors. Nominations close on Saturday, June 21, but it is an evidence of the keen interest felt among the contract signers in the success of the pool that over 450 nominations have already been sent in. An effort is being made to have at least one nomination in every rural municipality and local improvement district, in order that every portion of each electoral district will have an opportunity of being represented on the ballot papers when the ten delegates for each district are elected. The date for the election has not yet been definitely settled upon as the results of the present drive may have the effect of changing the boundaries of the districts as at present drawn. It is expected, however, that the delegates will be ready to choose their district director about the first week in July. A meeting of the board of directors was held in Regina this week for the purpose of completing arrangements for the elections and taking tentative steps for the internal organization of the pool. As a result of this

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meeting some interesting developments may be expected during the next two weeks.

### Manitoba

A further drive for membership in the Manitoba Wheat Pool began on June 10, following the decision of the Board of Directors to proceed with the organization of a provincial pool. At the present time about 711,000 acres are under contract with the pool, there being only a small percentage of withdrawals, and of these a number have re-entered the pool. It is not proposed to make a spectacular drive at this time, as seeding is not complete and organization for such a drive would necessarily be defective, but canvassers are doing steady work, and as seeding comes to an end more will take the field. By this means it is hoped to secure a steady increase in contracts and to reach the objective of 40 per cent. of the acreage before the pool comes into actual operation.

### Forming Locals

Arrangements have been completed for the calling of a meeting of shareholders in each municipality throughout the province. At these meetings Wheat Pool locals will be formed, officers elected and delegates selected to attend the meeting of shareholders at Brandon on July 2 and 3, when the pool will be organized on a permanent basis and permanent officials elected to take the place of the present provisional body. Notice of these local meetings has been sent to every shareholder and an invitation has been extended to all farmers to attend the meeting in their respective municipalities, although only shareholders in the pool are entitled to vote at these meetings.

A meeting of representatives of the pools of the three provinces has also been held in Regina, and although nothing definite was decided because of the incomplete character of the pools in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the representatives went over the proposition of a single selling agency and were all agreed that such an agency was desirable from the standpoint of both business efficiency and the promotion of the co-operative ideal. The matter of the central selling agency is one that will be given immediate consideration after the permanent board of officials has been elected for the Manitoba pool and the Saskatchewan pool.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 18, 1924

## The C.M.A. Extremists

After reading the report of the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held in Montreal, two weeks ago, it is hard to understand how any member of that body can accuse the western farmers of being extremists. The C.M.A. convention devoted its chief attention to the tariff. Manufacturing as an industry received hardly any consideration. By resolutions the convention demanded an immediate increase in the tariff on manufactured goods, the abolition of the British preference, special protection against countries with depreciated currencies, and more rigid anti-dumping regulations. If the demands of the C.M.A. convention were accepted by parliament it would mean an increase in the price of all manufactured goods, and a sharp increase in the cost of living all over Canada. Such a program would curtail trade with other parts of the world, and, consequently, injure the world market for exports of agricultural produce.

The main address at the convention was delivered by C. Howard Smith, the retiring president, and himself the head of a large manufacturing industry. He devoted his attention to the tariff as he has done in his public addresses throughout the year. Because of a few very slight tariff reductions, he contended that: "there is very little of the old national policy left." He went after the western Progressives pretty vigorously, and declared that "the prairies have been hit harder than any other part of Canada since their own representatives have forced their successive doses of free trade on the country." Another gem from his address says that "under the combined assaults of Socialists and free traders, those who have a stake in the country . . . have felt the devastating influence of wholesale taxation." Mr. Smith failed to explain how tariff reductions had injured the western farmers. He also neglected to indicate in what manner tariff reductions were responsible for our heavy burden of war debts. He should have given this information because so far as we know no one else in Canada possesses it. Mr. Smith left the impression that a higher tariff would cure most of the ills of Canada, and the higher the tariff the better for the country. But according to the Hamilton Herald, of June 7, Mr. Smith recently applied to the government to remove the import duties on certain commodities which he uses as raw material in his own industry. So Mr. Smith, apparently, only wants a high tariff when it favors his industry, and is a free trader when it is more profitable. There are many protectionists and free traders who look at the tariff in the same way.

We notice that there was a heavy falling off in membership in the C.M.A. in Quebec and Ontario during the past year. Out of 667 memberships cancelled 201 were due to failures, and one Toronto delegate promptly declared all these failures were due to the tariff. He apparently didn't know that thousands of farmers have been forced out of business during the same period. T. R. Deacon, of Winnipeg, added a mournful note to the chorus. Unless the tariff was increased he foresaw the Canadians as "hewers of wood and drawers of water," a peasant population as hard off as ever they were in Russia. Mr. Deacon also forgot to show how a high tariff would make the farmer more prosperous.

Such extreme statements as we have

quoted can neither improve the manufacturers' case nor forward the cause of unity in Canada. The manufacturers have a perfectly legitimate right to support a protective tariff. They figure that a high tariff helps their business. But extreme statements, which cannot be substantiated by facts, only weaken their cause. Furthermore, they must realize that the farmers have an equally legitimate right to demand a low tariff in order to aid agriculture. For 30 years the tariff has been made to suit the manufacturing industry. Now, when there is a slight consideration given to the primary industries, the manufacturers should be willing to co-operate. Both agriculture and manufacturing are suffering, but it is most unfair that agriculture should carry an extra burden for the benefit of another industry. There are signs that a number of manufacturers are out of sympathy with the extremists in their own ranks. The large number of resignations from the association seem to indicate that fact. A reasonable attitude on the part of the C.M.A. would improve the relationship among the different classes in Canada, and would be more becoming to such an important public body.

## The McKeown Report

Chief Justice McKeown, royal commissioner investigating the Home Bank failure, gives clear-cut and definite findings in his report which was tabled in the House of Commons last week. He states that in 1916, and also in 1918, Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, had ample information before him to justify an independent audit of the affairs of the Home Bank. If such an audit had been made in 1916 or in 1918, Judge McKeown is of the opinion that the bank would have been forced into liquidation or into amalgamation with some other bank. Under either procedure in 1916 the depositors would have lost nothing, and in 1918, the Judge, while not so definite in his opinion, thinks that there would have been no loss to the depositors.

Sir Thomas White retorts that the finding of Judge McKeown is of no importance and has no weight, but that it is merely the opinion of one individual looking over the evidence eight years after the event. Sir Thomas contends that he used his best judgment under the circumstances, and that he hesitated to take drastic action while the war was in progress, which would inevitably have caused the failure of the bank. He contends that there is no authority under the Enquiries Act, by which Judge McKeown was appointed, to investigate the action of any cabinet minister in such a matter, but that that authority rests solely with parliament.

There is considerable force in the contentions of Sir Thomas White. The duty of a minister of the Crown is to exercise his judgment in the light of the facts before him. At the same time it cannot be overlooked that special powers were given to the finance minister in the Bank Act to order an independent audit into the affairs of any bank whenever he deemed it advisable. In the light of the evidence available today it is quite clear that an independent audit in 1916 would have saved the depositors' money. That special provision was placed in the Bank Act to ensure efficiency and honest management of banks, and the public has, to a very considerable extent, relied upon it as one of the safeguards of the banking system.

There can of course be no legal obligation upon parliament to make good the losses of the depositors. It is for the King government to decide whether or not it will accept a moral obligation due to the error in judgment on the part of Sir Thomas White in 1916 and 1918. When the Home Bank failed there was on deposit approximately \$15,000,000, and it has been unofficially estimated that when the liquidation is complete, the depositors will lose about two-thirds. It is therefore a \$10,000,000 problem which the government has to face. It is a serious matter both for the government and for the depositors. The McKeown report has given the depositors good ground for pressing their claims for consideration.

## Bought and Paid For

In reply to a question from Mr. Leader, Progressive M.P. for Portage la Prairie, Hon. George P. Graham, minister of railways, declined to say what action the government contemplated with regard to the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement. The railways, he said, have presented an argument in favor of continuing the suspension of the agreement, and the government was of the opinion "that it would be more satisfactory to hear the representatives of the railways and those who are interested on the other side at some date to be set, so that there would be no question but that there would be a full understanding of the situation."

Everything that can be said for and against the Crow's Nest Pass agreement has been said over and over again during the last year or two. The railway commission knows about all there is to be known on the subject, and these repeated hearings only involve an unnecessary expense. There is already a "full understanding of the situation"; the railways simply want the abrogation of an agreement which was bought and paid for by the Canadian people. The agreement represents value received by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and its continued existence is the equivalent to the Canadian people. For a certain sum of money actually paid over the Canadian Pacific agreed to certain rates on certain classes of goods, and the cash received by the company, therefore, represents the capitalization of part of the anticipated revenue from those classes of goods. The difference between the normal commercial rates and the rates established by the agreement was paid for all time by the Canadian people in a cash payment to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the abrogation of the agreement would simply mean that while the Canadian Pacific Railway had received its share of the agreement, the Canadian people would be deprived of their share. That is the case for the agreement in a nutshell, and these western provinces at least, for whose development the agreement was negotiated, have no intention of surrendering what is theirs both morally and legally.

## The Lausanne Treaty

The Treaty of Lausanne was before the House of Commons last week, and most members after listening to Premier King explain that although Canada was legally bound by the treaty, she was not morally bound by it, and Mr. Meighen demonstrate to his own complete satisfaction that by not signing Canada was accepting again a colonial status, must have agreed with Mr.



Forke, that while the debate was interesting it did not seem to lead to anywhere in particular.

What is the situation which is agitating the minds of public men in both Canada and Great Britain? Among the treaties concluded after the war was one between the Allies and Turkey, signed at Sevres, in August, 1920. This treaty was signed by Sir George Perley, as plenipotentiary of Canada, and it contained provisions relating to the disposition of certain Turkish territory which were recommended by a commission appointed by the Versailles Conference, on which Sir Robert Borden represented Great Britain. The Sultan of Turkey accepted the treaty, but a group in Asiatic Turkey, under Kemal Pasha, repudiated it, set up a revolutionary government and prepared to resist. The powers hesitated, wavered and finally broke before the Turkish opposition, and France entered into negotiations and concluded another treaty with the Turkish revolutionaries. Greece, however, set out to seize the spoils of war conceded her in the treaty; fighting between her and Turkey ensued, with the result that the Greeks were chased into the sea. The Turks then proceeded toward Constantinople with the intention of chasing the Greeks out of the territory adjacent to Constantinople, which the treaty had given to Greece. At the Straits they were met by a British army, and for a time the situation was critical and the British government sent out an S.O.S. call to the Dominions, which created a greater agitation in the Dominion than among the Turks.

Counsels of peace prevailed and a conference at Lausanne was arranged by the governments of Great Britain, France and Italy, who sent invitations to other powers. The conference opened in November, 1922, but six months before, in June, the Canadian

parliament, without discussion, ratified the Treaty of Sevres, a treaty that the other powers had deposited without ceremony in the waste basket. After a lengthy travail the Lausanne conference brought forth the Lausanne Treaty, which is described in the preamble as intended to re-establish peace in the East, and which was signed by 13 states.

Canada was not represented at the Lausanne conference and the treaty was signed by Lord Curzon and Sir Horace Rumbold, for the British Empire. Unlike the preceding treaty with Turkey, the Treaty of Sevres, the Treaty of Lausanne does not contain the signature of any representative of any of the Dominions. Because Canada was not represented at the conference, and because Canada is not among the signatories to the treaty, the King government declines to put the treaty before parliament for ratification, but accepts the legal bond imposed upon the Dominions by the act of ratification by the King for the Empire. According to Premier King, the difference between the situation created by the Lausanne Treaty and the Sevres Treaty is that in the latter case, because Canada signed it, Canada was both legally and morally bound by it, while in the case of the Lausanne Treaty Canada is only legally bound by it. According to Mr. Meighen, the legal bond is the vital thing, and in not ratifying the treaty Canada simply submits to instead of formally accepting the obligations of the treaty, or in other words, reverts to the status of colonialism. The correspondence between the Canadian and British governments on the subject, indicates that the opposition to Dominion representation at Lausanne came from France, and probably Italy, and they are not likely to be much impressed with the argument that while Canada is legally bound she is

not morally bound by the treaty. They seem, as a plain matter of fact, to have gained a diplomatic victory, at the expense of the Dominions.

### Editorial Notes

One of the effects of the tariff reductions of the budget, the country was solemnly told by protectionists, would be an increase of unemployment. The budget was brought down on April 10, and the tariff changes went into effect immediately. On April 1, the firms reporting to the Dominion Employment Service had 740,162 employees; on May 1, the same firms, numbering over 6,000, had 760,700 employees. So that while the tariff changes were going into effect, over 20,000 previously unemployed found employment in Canada. That is, at any rate, a good start.

By a vote of 224 to 154 the American House of Representatives threw out the McNary-Haugen bill, which set up elaborate machinery for the purpose of sustaining prices for farm products, and the Senate prorogued without dealing with it. The farmer organizations backing the bill have called a nation-wide conference on the subject, to be held in St. Paul, on July 17-18, and the bill promises to become an issue in the presidential elections, at least in those states where the agricultural vote means something.

E. H. Godfrey, head of the agricultural statistics division of the bureau of statistics, Ottawa, in a paper read on his behalf at a farmers' club in London, England (funny place for a farmers' club), stated that "We may look for a rise in the price when world conditions of wheat revert to the normal." In the words of the old song—"Oh, let it be soon."



**They Might Get the Bone If They Tried Him With a Beef Steak**



# The West Meets the East

## *Progressive M.P's Visit Maritime Provinces and are Pleasantly Surprised to Learn That They Have Much in Common with Prairie Provinces*

grants. The visit of the Progressives was regarded by public men of these provinces as an important event, and the provincial governments, municipal authorities and boards of trade, were unsparing in those attentions which made the trip not only agreeable but informative. The party learned a great deal about the grievances upon which representatives from those provinces are prone to dilate; the desire of Nova Scotia to have her ports the only terminals for Canadian transportation and her shipping business developed to the utmost; the anxiety in New Brunswick regarding the condition of her rural population and her need for markets.

Down by the Atlantic, it has been said, they take their politics seriously, and their politics persistently hark back to the pact of Confederation. The maritime provinces joined with the Canadas in negotiating the Elgin-Marcy treaty of reciprocity with the United States in 1854, and under that treaty they did well. They had a market for their natural produce and they did an extensive business with their neighbors across the line. To them Confederation was to compensate for the loss of that market when the treaty was abrogated in 1866. The direction of transportation exclusively within Canadian territory, Nova Scotia regards as a right guaranteed by Confederation, and New Brunswick has never known the prosperity she knew under reciprocity with the United States. They talked of these matters to the visiting Progressives, who thus discovered, much to their surprise, that there was much in common between these provinces and the prairie provinces of the West. Just how the association and exchange of ideas impressed the visitors, we will let some of the western men tell in their own way.

### Canada's Market Garden

"I may say," said R. A. Hoey, M.P. for Springfield, Man., "that I was first of all impressed by the territory through which we passed. It is the general impression that the maritime provinces are highly developed; that most of the agricultural lands have been taken up, and that the provinces might be aptly described as 'The Market Garden of Canada.' Such, however, is far from the actual facts. Almost all the territory through which we passed is as yet greatly undeveloped, or at best, developed only in part. This fact leads one to wonder why more immigrants are not directed to the maritime provinces, particularly such immigrants as the Hebrideans, who ought to find conditions in the East considerably more congenial than they are likely to find them in the far West.

"The maritime provinces have a history, of course, extending back over a

long period of years. The influence of this is seen in their institutions—educational, religious and political. Indeed, the whole atmosphere of the maritime provinces, and the people I met there, reminded me more of Great Britain, and the people of Great Britain, than did any other part of Canada that I have visited.

"The big problem, so far as the maritime people are concerned, is the problem of transportation. They seem to be at the present time almost marooned and detached from Central Canada. This is a very serious condition when we remember the tariff barriers that are erected against them to the south. They claim, with some measure of justification, that the understanding was, at the time of Confederation, that a railroad would be built to connect them with Upper Canada, and that railway rates would never reach a prohibitive scale, that is, a scale that would prevent them from marketing, and marketing profitably, their coal and other products in the central part of Canada. The transportation problem there is one that should demand the immediate attention of our statesmen. If a satisfactory solution could be found, it would do more than any other factor I can think of to unite the extreme east with central Canada, at least.

"One cannot help but feel, after such a visit, that Canada is indeed an extremely difficult country to govern. One can scarcely blame the people of the maritimes, isolated and detached as they are, from becoming somewhat sectional in their demands, and somewhat parochial in their outlook. In this respect, however, they are in no sense worse than certain other sections of the country that might be named. The greatest task confronting us today is the task of evolving a national policy that will, measurably at least, satisfy the demands of the different sections. Can such a policy be evolved? I am not at all sure that it can, but if it cannot be worked out, and worked out in the spirit of compromise, then the outlook for Canadian unity is, indeed, far from encouraging."

### "Much in Common"

"We had a very pleasant sojourn, met a splendid lot of intelligent people, saw a great deal of country that was new to us, and learned much of the conditions surrounding the people in that part of the Dominion," declared T. H. McConica, M.P. for Battleford. "From the social standpoint our visit was a very decided success.

"In addition we learned much of the public questions in which they were interested—harbor improvements, their present condition and future aspirations, of their problems of transportation, the coal and steel development, the great fishing industry, and the lum-

ber and pulp business. Each of these have their intricacies and problems requiring public attention. We could contrast their transportation difficulties with ours, their tariff grievances with ours, and we found we had much in common.

"Taking it all together we returned feeling that we were better prepared to discharge our public duties, and better able to comprehend the needs of the extreme eastern portion of our Dominion."

Alfred Speakman, M.P. for Red Deer, also found that there was much in common between East and West. He said:

"Perhaps the greatest benefit we derived from our visit to the maritime provinces, was not so much the first-hand knowledge we were able to obtain of the actual conditions there, valuable though that information undoubtedly was in assisting us to consider intelligently the problems of our country as a whole, but in the friendly spirit which was engendered on both sides, which will tend to bring about a co-operation between East and West in our efforts to find a solution for those problems.

"In my opinion, the needs of the maritime provinces are so identical in character with our own, that a broad policy which would be of assistance to the one, must undoubtedly benefit the other. Both are mainly dependent for their prosperity on the products of the farm, the mine, the forest and the fisheries, and with both, the essential problems are those of transportation and markets for those products, and any move which will bring about a better feeling between us, give us friendly and sympathetic business relations in the place of senseless political antagonism, will go a long way towards the unification and development of our country as a whole."

### Fishermen and Farmers

C. W. Stewart, M.P. for Humboldt, found that for these provinces as for the prairie provinces, markets and transportation form the major problems. He said:

"The season was not favorable for judging of the agricultural possibilities of those provinces, and the route travelled and the time at our disposal did not give us much opportunity to observe at close range either the lumbering or fishing industries. In connection with the latter, however, a truly remarkable exhibit was arranged by the National Fish Co., in Halifax. They had a loaded trawler of their fishing fleet just in from the fishing grounds and discharging its cargo at the pier. In the adjoining plant a full staff were engaged in the various processes of preparing the fish for market. We followed the fresh fish from the boat until they were shipped out of the plant, packed in ice, for immediate transportation to the cities of Ontario and Quebec. We had demonstrated the processes of preparation and curing by which are produced haddock filets, and various other operations by which the products of the sea are converted into food in suitable form to reach the markets. Incidentally we enquired and found that the fisherman apparently does not secure any higher percentage of the cost of his product to the ultimate consumer than does the farmer or most other primary producers. We found, too, that his difficulties were those with which we are familiar, namely, expensive transportation and restricted markets. It was also interesting to learn that co-operation has proved beneficial, but that it has not been widely adopted.

### Markets and Transportation

"Probably we all had previously, more or less, comprehensive ideas of the particular problems that tend to afflict the maritimes. The debates of the past two sessions have abounded in references to these difficulties, but always beclouded by the usual political controversies. The men we met, and from the public positions they occupied apparently they were widely

Continued on Page 19

## Announcement

of  
A New Serial in The Guide

## The Twenty-First Burr---By Victor Lauriston To Start July 2

Just the kind of story you will take delight in reading during the hot summer weather—a mystery story that grips your attention in the first chapter and holds it right through to the concluding paragraphs, will appear in The Guide during the coming weeks. It is full of interesting people, and something exciting happens in every instalment. Every clue the reader may work out as to the reason for the sudden death of Adam Winright, is baffled by the writer's skill in shifting suspicion from one source to another. There is a gripping love story running throughout.

Watch for the new serial which will start in the issue of July 2.

It has been said very many times that Canada is a hard country to govern, hard, not because of any peculiarity of her people, but because of historical events, which, as some people believe, represent an effort to run contrary to the plain facts of nature. By derivation, language, political and social outlook, as well as by geography, Canada is an integral part of the North American continent, and the difficulties of her government are the direct effect of those causes which have made her a separate national entity and divorced her from the main stream of North American development. That is the supreme fact underlying the whole process of the development of Canada, and it crops up continually in the political activities of the country.

To know their own country, the relation of geographical facts to the economic necessities of the various sections, widely separated from each other and differing in natural characteristics, is thus one of the first duties imposed upon those legislators at Ottawa who are desirous of understanding intelligently the problems with which they are called upon to deal. In parliament one may learn from the debates of the sectional interests involved, but the pictures which may be formed in the mind from one-sided representations are not the best of guides to men who have to make decisions affecting the lives of many people. Even first-hand knowledge, needs much digesting, but there is a certain advantage in actual contact with conditions which makes such contact extremely desirable.

The Guide has on various occasions suggested that members of the Canadian parliament should be given the opportunity of knowing something of the country at first hand; that they should have some knowledge of the whole country gained from actual contact. Men who have to make decisions regarding transportation, the development of natural resources, the building of harbors and docks, the needs of industry and agriculture, and the thousand-and-one things that go to make up the progressive life of the country, should have more to help them make the decisions than the say-so of certain people whose interest in the matter may be sincere but not impartial.

### Sectional Interests

There is undoubtedly a basis of sectionalism in Canadian politics as well as a conflict of economic interests, and it is difficult to estimate the relative values of the respective claims and to evolve a truly national policy. Confederation was an effort to weld sectional interests into a national interest, and Confederation is an experiment that has been on trial for 57 years with the jury unable to agree on a verdict. The provinces down by the Atlantic, the province by the Pacific, and the prairie provinces, are none of them sure that Confederation is a huge success. They are not getting out of it what they think they ought to have, and what they believe it was designed to give, but each is certain that what they think they ought to have is assuredly in the national interest.

The Progressives at Ottawa have been trying to find out what foundation there is to these claims. They know the middle West well and are not oblivious to the claims of the Pacific province. They have gathered some first-hand impressions of Ontario, and during the Easter recess a party of them visited the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and swapped points of view with public men of those provinces. The trip was over the Canadian National Railways, and on the invitations of the premiers of the two provinces. They were received by public bodies at Campbelltown, Moncton, Truro, Halifax and St. John, the longest stay being at the two latter places, where they inspected the harbors and shipping facilities and the accommodation provided for immi-



# The Training of a Sheep Dog

By Dr. H. B. Arbuckle

**O**F one thing I am convinced and that is that an untrained dog on the farm is worse than no dog. A man who buys a well-bred dog and allows him to grow up without an education to be inefficient, disobedient, worthless, and a nuisance to his neighbors and the members of his family, as well as a constant disturber of the peace of all the animals on the farm that are entitled to as much consideration as his dogship receives. I place in the same category with the man who will allow his children to grow up without an education.

You may write me down as a lasting friend of the gentlemanly, well-trained dog who knows his place and his business and is ever ready to do his part, and you may write me down also as the sworn enemy of the cur that has no manners, no character, no training and eats his master's meat, disturbs the peace of his master's home, prowls around night and day over the country, sucking eggs, destroying birds' nests, killing sheep, teasing hogs and stealing all he can find to eat without doing one useful thing for a living soul, unless it is to lead the boys out on a rabbit chase. The chances are that such a dog is not sufficiently keen-scented to trail a skunk or that he may be found barking up a tree for a rabbit.

First let me say that I have no interest in any dog that cannot show generations of good breeding, and I have little confidence in those dogs that come from parents that have been pampered and petted and spoiled and have not done a day's honest work in their lives.

If you must have a sheep dog, get one that comes from a useful line of dogs, one that has drawn in with the mother milk the impulse to work.

## Useful Types

There are many different kinds of sheep dogs. The Scotch Collie is one of the noblest and best of the kind, saucy, quick, eager to learn, and when properly trained will do his work with a finish that will put most of the others to shame. There are many strains of collies, mostly classified by color, as sable and white, black and white, black and tan, black white and tan, grey, white. Then there are rough coated collies and smooth coated collies. The former have very long hair, the latter short hair.

There are good dogs in all these strains. You can find many grand dogs in old Scotland that are much mixed in color and have very few of the fancy points demanded in show dogs, but they are on their job when they fall in with a flock of sheep. I have seen many of them over there that are better than six men for handling sheep. In fact, no number of men could handle sheep in those hills as a well-trained dog can. Avoid these narrow-headed dogs that show standards have developed. The very place of the brain is bred away and when you get one to train, you will know what an awful lack is this lack of brains. Along with this high breeding often goes weak constitution. You want a dog that can work all day without getting tired. He must have a constitution.

Then we have the bob-tailed English sheep dog, a rough looking dog, but a glutton for work. These dogs don't mind the mud and dirt and when trained are most useful dogs. They are inclined to handle stock roughly and this is a trait that is not very commendable in a sheep dog.

The next in importance is the Belgian shepherd dog. He is bold and active and is very quick to learn. These dogs have been used in France and Belgium for police dogs and many of them won distinction in the Red Cross work during the late war, exhibiting a bravery just as fine as that of the men for whom they worked in the front line trenches.

## Start Training Early

The training of all these dogs is about the same in principle, but the disposition of the individual dog may often call for special handling.



Good breeding and intelligence are inseparable in sheep dogs. The faces of these pups tell of their ancestry and their possibilities as intelligent workers

It is well to get your sheep dog when he is quite young. He should come to know you as his master when he is not over six weeks old, and his training should begin at this early age. He should be your constant companion and you should by all means feed him. If possible you should train him to take food from no hand save your own. I knew a collie once who would go for days without eating, if his master was away from home. Such a dog is not apt to pick up poisoned food. It certainly cultivates a dependence upon the master, which is the basis of successful training.

You should school yourself to treat your dog always with the utmost kindness, never using a harsh word and under no circumstances striking him with hand or stick and certainly never throwing anything at him. Once you lose the confidence of your dog he will never be of any service to you.

## A Specific Case

Last summer I saw a striking illustration of the great importance of this relationship between master and dog. A neighbor owned a very fine collie dog, which he had often treated harshly and in recent years had knocked about and finally discarded for another dog. His wife would not let him give the old dog away, as he was a great comrade of their little boy.

It was pathetic to me to hear this big, strong man yelling at this fine old dog, because he so reluctantly went to the task given him. If he were sent for the sheep or cows, he would often sneak off without doing his work at all, unless by actual fear of a beating he was kept at it. Often he got the beating. He became so that he would do nothing for his master. I always thought he knew how to do well any work with stock, as he appeared to be so intelligent.

One day it was necessary for me to get a band of sheep out of a very large pasture, stable them, separate them into three lots and move them to various points about the farm. I had no dog and my boy was away from home. I at once thought of old Bob, so I walked down to my neighbor's and asked if I might use him. I was "welcome to him, but he was a lazy old scoundrel and would do no good." I thought it was worth trying, so I went around to the woodshed to make friends with the old fellow. I sat down by him, patted him on the head, and talked kindly to him for some time. He

seemed to be highly pleased, trying to lick my face and hands, and wagging his tail in a most cordial, friendly way.

Then I arose and said, "Bob, come, let's get the sheep up." He bounded up like a two-year-old and barking in a way that I knew meant he was in for anything, he rushed off in front of me and started for a flock of his owner's sheep in a nearby field. This showed me that he knew the word "sheep." I called him back and ordered him "to heel." He fell in behind me like a trained soldier and remained there until I reached the field where my flock of sheep were.

I then ordered him out, and I wish you might have seen him. He was not a bit like the disobedient dog I had often seen under his master's stern commands. He moved around those sheep in as perfect form as I ever saw, and for the next two hours he did the work of two or three men and was as responsive as any dog I ever saw. He proved to be a splendid sheep dog and went about his work with an eagerness that did my heart good. When we were through, I called the old fellow to me, and patted him and commended him for his work and he whined with joy.

When I asked him to go back home, he stood and begged me so hard, and wagged his tail and said to me as plainly as words could say, "Let me go with you, I will do anything for you." Of course, I insisted that he should go home. He went with tail down and head down. That afternoon late I walked around to the back of my house and I was deeply touched to see the old dog lying on my kitchen porch. He had come in a deferential and gentlemanly way to plead with me once more to let him be my dog. I certainly hated to order the old dog to go home.

I have gone quite a bit from my subject in telling this story, but I do so to impress upon you the first and most important thing in training your dog. This is of general application.

Shall we go now to a few of the necessary lessons in training our dog to handle sheep?

## Graded Lessons

It is well to start with a few very simple things that will inculcate obedience. My first lesson is to teach the puppy to "lie down." I always choose simple words for my command and I try to use correct English. I hardly think it

right for even a dog to learn bad grammar. I don't say "lay down." I speak the words very slowly and distinctly and always accompany my command with an appropriate motion of the hand. Dogs are quick to catch motions, and I like to have a dog so trained that he will perform by motions as well as by words. I give the command and then press him down to the ground. The I pat him. When he gets up, I repeat the command and in less than ten minutes, he will lie down with very little pressure on his back. This lesson is repeated three times a day for two or three days before trying another lesson. Patience is the important thing in this training, and persistence. After I know he knows, I will never let him disobey me. Even when he gets tired I pursue him and keep at him until he obeys. Next I try another simple lesson in the same manner. It may be to stop, when he is coming to me. I use the command, "hold." I often use a long forked stick to stop him, when I give the command. Then comes, "to heel." This will require some days. After a few of these very simple lessons, I take up, what I consider one of the most difficult lessons of all, which is to make him, under all circumstances, obey the order, "come to me." I have often spent three weeks on this. When you once start this, you must never give up. Often it means that you must punish your dog and still have him do what you can see must be very distasteful to him, viz., to come to the one whom he thinks has treated him badly. You must be very careful in choosing your punishment. What will work with one dog won't work with another. Dogs are just like children in this respect. I have found that pulling the ears just enough to hurt a little is one of the best sorts of punishment for a collie. Some have responded well to chaining in some lonely place for an hour or more. I always pet a dog after punishing him.

## Thoroughness

You must teach your dog to come to you, even though he knows he is to be punished. You teach a puppy this so much better than a grown dog. When you once get started on this lesson, never let the dog get the advantage of you. Make him believe you have accomplished your purpose before you stop. Once I followed a dog two miles before I could get my hands on him to punish him for refusing to come to me. Then I punished him and petted him and talked to him very positively and let him go. He ran away again and I followed him for another mile and had to get some one to catch him for me. I punished him again and talked to him and this time he hesitated and then came to me. I petted him and made much over him and he never again in his lifetime disobeyed this order. He became one of the most obedient dogs I ever owned.

## More Complex Lessons

I keep at these simple lessons, until I have taught him to roll over, to jump a stick, to bring me my hat, to close the door, to play dead, and most anything that occurs to me. I have meantime taken him among the sheep, making him walk at my heels, or to lie down in a safe place near the sheep. I try to prevent any conflict between him and the sheep that might attack him and I do not try to get him driving sheep for several months. I am now ready for his herding and driving lessons. The first lesson is to teach him to go back. I say, "go back, way back." I use different methods. Sometimes I throw a piece of meat away off from me and order him back. Again, I tie a duck or chicken out in the yard and send him back to this. It takes much patience. It is hard to get him to understand. Now, I teach him "to go round" by tying two or three chickens out and then on giving him the order, I go around the chickens, calling him and repeating the order as I go around. Then I have him lie down on the far side of the chickens. Then I teach him to bark, by saying "speak," clapping my hands and urging



him to go at the chickens. I am very particular to teach him to move around to right or left, as I motion with my hands. When these lessons are well learned, I venture to let him drive a few sheep along a road as I walk in front and talk to him, motioning him to right and left and urging him to "speak." I have him hold back by the orders taught above, or "lie down." I teach him to move up "steady" by motioning back with my hand. I give him these lessons for many days in a row, before I let him try the sheep on in a field. I am always in front of the sheep. After he has learned to bring sheep after me well, I undertake to have him "go back" and "go around" by taking a half dozen buck lambs into a small lot and then I take him around them as I took him about the chickens. Soon he catches on and I work on him

every day, until he has it well ground into him. Then I put the lambs out into a large field and send him around them.

After this he is ready to go around a large flock and now it is a matter of practice only. Nothing will do him more good than to put him on the road for a day with a lot of lambs. He will soon pick up many things that just naturally come to a sensible dog. Within a year, he will know about as much about driving sheep as you do. Now, keep him always in hand, insisting upon his handling sheep gently, and you will have a dog that will not only be a help and comfort to you, but he will be a source of pleasure always and his fidelity and loyalty to you will tend to make you a better man.—From the American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower.

### Record System Helps Fox Men

When the Canadian Livestock Board undertook to supervise the registration of foxes, putting the fox industry on the same basis as the pure-bred cattle business, it conferred a great benefit on the Canadian fox breeder. The fox industry is spreading through the northern tier of states, as it has been proved that climatic conditions favor it. But those engaged in it have not the same confidence in American systems of registration as they have in our own system, because American records are not supervised by state or federal governments. Cattle and swine breeders in the states repeatedly get into difficulties because their record associations are conducted as commercial organizations. The American fox men are evidently determined to steer clear of this kind of difficulty,

as they are coming to Canada for their foundation stock. The demand created for Canadian foxes, due to this influence, has been a big factor in stimulating faith in the future of the breeding business in this country.

A trap is being put on the market which gives the captured animal a hypodermic injection, causing death almost immediately. This will overcome the loss annually sustained by trappers whose victims gnaw off the captured limb or drag traps away to die in some secluded hole. From a humane point of view this new style of trap deserves high commendation. The manufacturers claim that it can be used with absolute safety to the trapper, and that the larger sizes suffice to cope with the largest wild fur bearers.

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Other Hat Bargains at \$1.95, \$2.98

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Every woman needs this fashionable summer dress.  
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An unusually stylish shoe in soft rich suede.  
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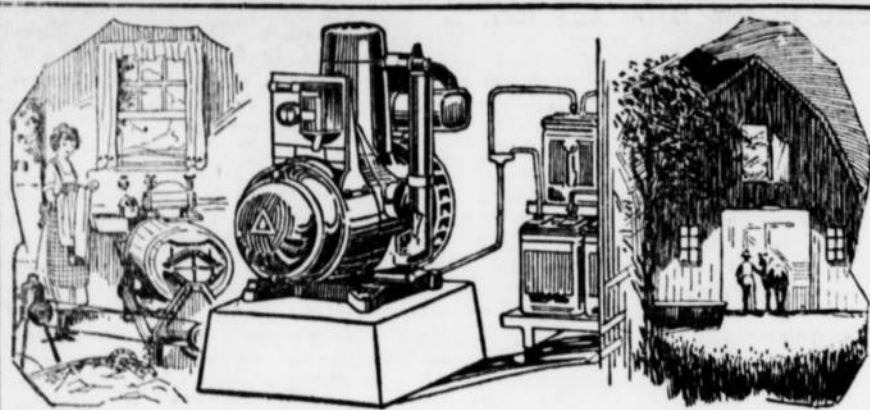
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502 Keewayden Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

## Building Concrete Floors

*This Durable and Easily Cleaned Flooring Coming Into Wider Farm Use—*

*By I. W. Dickerson*

**I**T is only a comparatively short time, within the memory of many of us who do not consider ourselves old, that wood was about the only thing we knew of to use for floors of farm buildings, and so practically all floors were made of wood. Now, however, the farmer has the choice of quite a wide variety of flooring materials, all of which are considerably more permanent than the old type untreated wood floor. Among these might be mentioned solid or monolithic concrete, concrete blocks, concrete flooring tiles, clay blocks covered with concrete, clay tile, asphalt and other mastic concretes, creosoted wood blocks, cork brick, and so on.

Concrete is coming more and more to be considered the chief material for floors for farm buildings. It is cheap in first cost and especially in upkeep, strong, fireproof, rot-proof, rat and vermin-proof, easily made damp and waterproof, wear-resistant, unaffected by weather conditions, long-lived, and can be easily and quickly formed into any desired shape. About the only objections to it are that it is rather cold, hard and unyielding, and inclined to be slippery when wet. Under most conditions these either are not very serious or can be remedied by the proper treatment.

### Importance of Drainage

The proper construction of concrete floors depends on getting good drainage, a proper foundation, clean materials, a good mixture, just enough water, and then the proper handling of the floor after it is made. It is very important that proper drainage be provided under a concrete floor so that water cannot collect immediately under the floor and cause heaving by freezing. If the subsoil drains naturally and the foundation is higher than the surrounding soil, probably nothing further is needed than to see that there is a chance for all subsoil water to drain away. If there is any question, however, as to soil drainage, a line or two of drain tile should be laid a little below the floor level, and these be given sufficient fall and a good outlet. If a tile is run around the bottom of the foundation footings, this usually will do away with the necessity for special drainage under the floor.

If it is not possible to provide such drainage, about the best thing that can be done is to run the foundation walls a little higher, then fill in about 10 or 12 inches above the general level with broken stone or coarse gravel before laying the concrete floor. It is pretty hard to keep a floor dry without satisfactory drainage and requires special treatment. All that has been said concerning drainage for concrete floors applies equally well to almost any other permanent or semi-permanent floor.

### To Provide Against Settling

It is also important for any permanent type of floor that a good base or foundation be provided for it. The essentials for this are that it must be firm and well settled, must be porous so that drainage will take place, must be given approximately the proper slope required for the finished floor, and for concrete must be well wet before the concrete is placed upon it. If too dry, it will absorb water too rapidly from the concrete and cause it to be "short" and weak.

Broken stone, gravel, washed hard cinders, and even coarse sand, all make very satisfactory bases on which to put concrete floors. If a dirt fill must be put in under such a floor, it should be put a little at a time and well tamped, with just enough water to prevent it from becoming muddy, otherwise it is likely to settle and cause cracks. Gravel, or cinders, or sand should be well wetted down and tamped thoroughly to be sure there will be no settling.

A mixture of one bag of cement, two cubic feet of sand, and three cubic feet of pebbles or broken stone makes a good rich mixture which is satisfactory

for all usual concrete floors. Under special conditions it may be necessary to use waterproofing material and to take special precautions to keep out water.

The question is often asked whether it is not just as satisfactory to use a mixture of one bag cement and five cubic feet of sand, but this will not make nearly so rich and dense a concrete as will the rule just given. This is because each grain of sand must be coated on all sides with the fine particles of cement, and with the use of coarse pebbles only enough sand and cement is required to fill in among the larger parts, while without them the whole space must be filled with the cement and sand, and more cement is required to make the proper coating.

Neither is it usually advisable to use bank-run gravel instead of having it screened out over a one-fourth-inch screen, since there is sure to be very considerable variations in the respective amounts of fine and coarse materials. If bank-run gravel is used, at least 25 per cent. more cement should be used than otherwise would be required, to be sure that no lean and leaky places are left in the concrete.

### Don't Get Mixture Too Wet

One of the most important points in securing a proper mixture is to get just the right amount of water, and this is a point wherein many experienced concrete men fail to get the best results, either through ignorance or carelessness. It has been proved beyond any chance of doubt that there is a certain mixture which gives the maximum strength, and that either less or more water rapidly decreases the strength of the concrete.

No rule as to the amount of water to be added can be given, as it will vary with the grade of sand, how dry the sand is, and so on. The best results are obtained when the mixed concrete has a jelly-like consistency and can just be poured out of the wheel barrows with difficulty. Too much water is probably worse than too little, especially with floor work, as the excess water has a strong tendency to float the cement away from the sand and gravel and produce lean and weak pockets.

### How Thick?

The proper thickness of a cement floor will depend largely on what service is required of it, as is true of the finish which should be given the surface. In general it should never be less than three inches, as this is usually found sufficiently strong for garage and poultry-house floors. Even in such cases, however, it is doubtful whether a four-inch floor would not be cheaper in the long run, since the only additional cost is the very slight increase in the amount of materials required.

Floors for hog house, implement sheds, granaries, barns, feed lots, and so on should usually be four inches thick where the foundations are solid and above question, and often five inches thick where there is any question as to the solidity of the base. Where heavy tractors or traction engines are to be run back and forth, six or seven inches is none too thick.

### Pioneers and Intermediates

Where floors have to stand wide variations in temperature, they should be divided off into squares not to exceed 10 or 12 feet on a side, with the divisions running down to the base. These are very conveniently made by making every other square on the first pour and then removing the forms and pouring the rest the next time, using a sheet of heavy roofing to prevent the concrete fitting too close against the previous square.

For granaries, basements and other floors requiring a smooth finish, the concrete should first be levelled so as to give the proper drainage, usually one-fourth inch fall to the foot, then trowelled smooth. Care must be taken

Continued on Page 16





**Put Only Straw and Chaff Into the Stack**

You may have been lead to believe that the grain which goes over into the stack with the straw isn't worth bothering about, yet it might be enough to pay your thresh bill.

## Red River Special

Separator

saves all the grain and does it in quick time—two savings you should not miss. The reason? Because of the scientifically correct method of separation—the last kernel is beaten out—not expected to fall out by its own weight.

Twenty-one farmers from near Owosso, Mich., wrote us a round robin from which we quote:

"When we see the Rossmann Bros., of Owosso, pull into our barns or fields with their Red River Special Outfit, we are sure that our threshing is going to be done right and our grain is going to be cleaned right and saved."

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**Nichols & Shepard Co.**  
(In Continuous Business Since 1848)  
Builders exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil Traction Engines.  
Battle Creek, Michigan

## Modern Ensilage Harvesters

Machines Now on Market to Cut Down the Heavy Hand Labor Connected with Filling Silos—Particularly Well Adapted for Trench Silos



The Thiemann Harvester, drawn by three horses, at work in the field. A small gasoline engine runs the silage cutter and blower so that the machine clears itself even though stopped. This machine is manufactured at Albert City, Iowa.

**D**URING the last two or three years there has been developed a rather new idea in the method of cutting silage and filling silos, that of cutting the corn into silage as the stalks are cut in the field by a combined corn harvester and chopper, hauling the cut silage in tight boxes or racks to the silo, and blowing it into the silo with a separate blower unit. That there is a call for some improvement over the ordinary method is indicated by the many enquiries we have received from our readers.

I. W. Dickerson, who has made a considerable investigation of these machines and talked with a large number of farmers who have used them one or more seasons, says: "Almost without exception these farmers are convinced that this method of putting up ensilage is better and more economical than the old method."

"The chief points in its favor that these farmers make are that it saves enormously on the heavy labor required, that of loading on the wagons in the field and of unloading to the cutter at the silo. This is the labor which is so difficult to obtain when needed, and which is so high priced. While considerable help is required, it is largely for driving wagons and this can be taken care of by boys, and I have seen several cases where the wives or daughters have helped out on this part of the work and have not considered it a hardship."

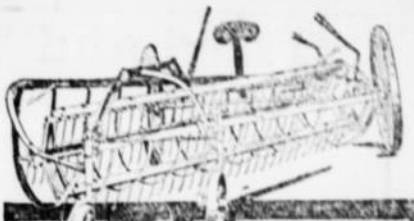
"They also claim that a better quality of silage is produced, since the silage is cut and loaded directly into the wagons, and does not lie on the ground and take a rain or two, as often happens with the older method. Also the fact that the filling is done a little more slowly gives the silage a better chance to settle while the silo is being filled, which allows better packing and less chance for spoilage."

"The machines put out the first year or two were not entirely satisfactory, being rather hastily designed and constructed, and a good many mechanical weaknesses developed; but in the later machines these have largely been eliminated, and I believe that this method will become very popular, especially in localities where good farm laborers are hard to secure. One type of machine now on the market is designed to be drawn by a light tractor, and the power required to operate the harvesting and cutting machinery is taken from the tractor power plant, thus requiring no gas engine on the machine. Another type use a good sized gas engine mounted on the machine to operate the cutting parts, and this machine can be drawn either by a tractor or by horses."

John England, of Sturgeon Valley, Sask., has also sent to The Guide plans of a machine which he is about to construct for the purpose of cutting corn into ensiling length as it comes from the harvester. It is to be expected that the near future will see a large amount of experimentation along these lines.



This is a cut of the Morgan Harvester, formerly sold as the Ronning ensilage harvester, attached to a Fordson tractor. It is manufactured at Minneapolis, Minn.



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Mrs. M. Chevalier, Belle River, Ont., writes:

"For eight years I suffered from despondency and nervousness. Sometimes I could not sleep at night for worrying and the next day I would be so tired that my work was a burden to me. I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and can say I am now entirely relieved of the nervousness from which I used to suffer, and things do not worry me as they used to."



"Dr. Chase's Ointment also relieved me of eczema on my arms, which had bothered me for three years. My house is never without Dr. Chase's Medicines."

### Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

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### Tip for Farm Gardeners

When making my garden this spring I found an easier way of making the rows. After the land was well worked I hitched a quiet team of horses on to the front half of the bob sleigh, after the box and bolster was taken off, and by having one horse walk on the edge of the garden I made one runner track in the garden, and on coming to the other end of the garden again I had one horse walk in that first track I made and made another track for the horse to come down in next time, and in that way got all the rows made even and straight. The garden is so much easier to cultivate when the rows are even.—Mrs. F. S., Chinook, Alta.

### Device for Seeding Corn

The grain drill which every farmer already possesses, and therefore will cost nothing extra, is the ideal implement for planting corn, as it will plant four rows at once. That is the amount I do with a 20-disc drill, which is the average size. The plan I have seen recommended in farm journals is simply to plug up all seed runways not in use, leaving open the amount to seed whatever amount of drills you are seeding. My plan is to make four funnels of stiff cardboard, small enough at bottom to fit into and feed grain cups, and as large at top as the width of the grain box. By following this method it will only be necessary to put in what seed will feed direct to seed runs you are using, and there will be no unused surplus lying across seeder box on seed runs which are plugged up as is the case in old method.—James Campbell, Parkbeg, Sask.

## Our Earliest Corn

The Origin, Characteristics and Uses of Howes'

Alberta Flint Corn—By Prof. G. H. Cutler

THE variety of flint corn called Howes' Alberta Flint, is a selected strain of the Golden Bantam Sweet Corn. The selection from which it descended was introduced into Alberta in 1915, by Dean Howes, of the College of Agriculture. Its origin is not definitely understood. So far as can be ascertained this strain has resulted from careful selection. Each season only the earliest ears have been retained until a flint strain of unusual earliness has been developed.

While it is true Golden Bantam is a sweet corn, and the new strain is a flint, it is also true that Bantam, as a sweet corn, tends to flintiness, in a measure at least, when allowed to become mature. The Burpee Seed Co., who popularized this variety and gave it to the trade, state in a communication that "Golden Bantam has always more or less shown a tendency toward flintiness." Further early history of the Golden Bantam is gleaned from the Stokes' Seed Farms Company seed catalog as follows: "Days of maturity, 70. A type which has been in common cultivation in the United States for perhaps 70 years. Probably referred to by Salisbury, 1848, who says: 'There is another variety of sweet corn made by crossing the sweet and the Early Canada Corn.'"

In the light of these records of the origin of the Bantam corn it seems possible to isolate by persistent selection, a strain whose kernels possess flinty characteristics. Born of sweet corn and flint corn parentage, with a marked tendency towards flintiness, though as a sweet corn selected away from it, when selected in the other direction for field qualities, it seems reasonable to suppose that a corn of the Howes' Alberta Flint type might result.

In the spring of 1917, when the writer became head of the Department of Field Husbandry, seed of this strain was procured for testing under field conditions. During the last six years experiments have been carried out to determine its field characters and agricultural value. Seed has been distributed regularly to members of the Alberta Crop Improvement Association, and the name Howes' Alberta Flint was given to it in 1919. From the data derived from our investigations at the University at Edmonton, and elsewhere in the province of Alberta, this corn has amply shown its ability to ripen grain in nearly all parts of the province. Even at Fort Vermilion, in 1920, a splendid quality of seed was ripened.

Howes' Alberta Flint is a low-growing, early-maturing corn. The stalks reach a height of four to six feet. The ears are borne near the ground. The ears are eight-rowed and of medium



The ears grow high up on the stalk of Howes' Alberta Flint

length. The grain is yellow. At Edmonton the grain ripens in about 90 days, depending upon the season.

The chief value of this new corn appears to be for grain production. Being very adaptive to conditions it ripens a fair yield of corn every year. Several hundred garden tests made in different parts of the province indicate its adaptation to a great variety of soil and climate conditions. At Edmonton as high as 40 bushels of shelled corn has been harvested under favorable conditions.

In 1923 an experiment, in which the Departments of Field Husbandry and Animal Husbandry co-operated, was conducted at the University to determine the suitability of this corn for hogging-off purposes. Ten hogs from spring litters, representing three breeds, were employed. They were allowed to run at will on the corn and weighed regularly. The test continued over a period of three weeks, with the result that an average daily gain of 1.16 lbs. per day per hog was secured. Calculated on these gains, at the current price for pork, and on the basis of 40 bushels of shelled corn per acre, the corn was worth, on the field, about 70¢ per bushel.

The corn in this experiment was seeded in rows 42 inches apart and cultivated sufficiently to keep it reasonably clean.

### Fodder Production

Howes' Alberta Flint does not produce high yields of green fodder. It is, therefore, not suitable for the production of ensilage. As pointed out it is essentially a grain corn. In comparative tests conducted in this department it was found that it produced about one-half as much fodder as Gehl and others of the small flint varieties of corn. None of these, however, can be depended upon to ripen grain at Edmonton. It will be appreciated that a corn variety which matures its grain must do so in a short season and cannot be expected to succeed in producing



A bunch of Berkshires hogging-off Howes' Alberta Flint corn at Edmonton



ing high yields of fodder and grain at the same time. There isn't time. In spite of this fact, however, yields of four to seven tons of fodder have been produced every year during the last six years by Howes' Alberta Flint.

The practice of pasturing corn has much to commend it in Alberta. The crop is thus harvested at a minimum of labor costs and turned to good account into meat and milk. The stock is left to "shift" for itself at a busy season of the year. The soil is benefited by tramping so as to go through the winter with a minimum of soil drifting, and be in readiness for the disc or cultivator the following spring. The corn stubbles also hold much snow, which prevents soil drifting and helps to replenish soil moisture, thus ensuring maximum yields of grain. In short, corn as a pasture crop can be adapted to our present cropping systems and made to contribute splendidly to the farming enterprise.

#### Suitability of Howes' Alberta Flint

It must be apparent that this variety of corn possesses extreme earliness. It has ripened corn every year at Edmonton under favorable conditions during each of the last nine years. It has also succeeded in ripening its grain under a wide range of conditions in the province of Alberta. Some farmers are fond of it as a table corn. Where other corns cannot be relied upon to ripen grain, this variety may fill a useful place as a pasture corn for "hogging-off" for finishing hogs, or "cattleing-off," or perhaps even "sheeping-off," when the grain and the fodder can be utilized economically; or hogs, cattle and sheep may be turned in at the same time to consume the crop at their pleasure.

Land on which such a crop of corn has been grown will be in fine condition for wheat in the succeeding year. Hence the bare fallow may be substituted, in part at least, by a corn which can be made to pay its way in grain and fodder.

This corn is not recommended where the larger varieties can be grown with satisfaction, though in any case it would be well to give it a trial before deciding not to use it.

Howes' Alberta Flint is being used very extensively in breeding experiments. Its earliness makes it of inestimable value for this purpose. Indeed, ultimately, its greatest value may be realized in the improvement it has worked upon higher-yielding strains.

#### Grain-Cleaning Outfit

Every farmer knows that it is very important to sow clean seed, yet thousands of farmers sow dirty seed every year.

If there is an odd wild oat or other dangerous weed in your seed and you are putting it on clean land, it will pay to clean the seed two or three times if necessary to get it clean (or as nearly as possible); even on dirty land it should be well cleaned, as it certainly does not pay to sow weeds.

When we used to grow from 5 to 10 per cent. weeds with our wheat we rigged up a little building with two elevators, a fanning mill and an engine in it, and cleaned out all the weeds we could in order to save freight, besides saving the screenings, which make fair feed for the pigs and chickens. If there is no wild oats in the wheat, it is easy to clean. However, of late years we have only cleaned our seed with this outfit because by better farming our grain averages about one-half per cent. dockage, and it would not

pay to clean that out. We generally run the wheat through twice and sometimes clean out a third of it. In this way we save the very plumpest for seed and ship the small wheat in a car, mixed with other wheat, and we have never been docked a grade yet on account of mixing in the smaller wheat.

This cleaner is very convenient for cleaning grain to ship. You have to clean the first bin into grain tanks. As soon as you get a bin empty you can spot the cleaner and empty bin alongside a full one and with the two elevators and the fanning mill the grain can be transferred into the empty one, then the bin just emptied and the cleaner can be transferred to the next full bin and so on.

We built the cleaner building 7x12, but a much smaller building would do if properly planned. We set the mill 2 feet above the floor to make room for screenings. We use a return elevator from a separator to bring the grain up to the fanning mill and an elevator with large cups on it, 14 feet high, to deliver it to the bin. By running the elevators slowly we get along with a one horse engine, but we intend using a larger engine and have an auger and short elevator to dispose of the screenings. All elevators run better if driven from the top.

It is hard to build elevators. I would

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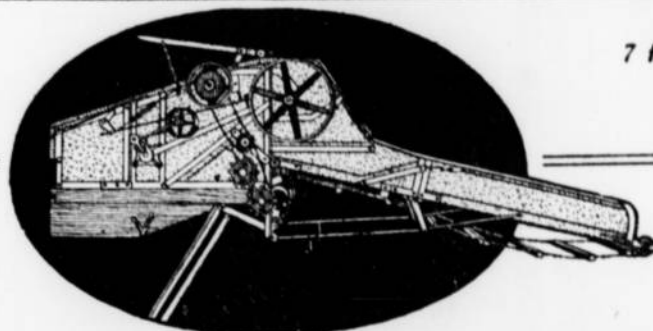
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advise buying them ready for use. If you can get an old weigher with buckets to raise the grain it will be O.K., but the elevator with flat plates has to run so fast before it starts elevating that it takes too much power, unless you have a very large fanning mill and a strong engine.

We use a power pickler to treat the wheat at seeding time. There is room alongside the fanning mill, and by adjusting things around a little both elevators work the same as when cleaning grain. We have a line shaft above the fanning mill with several pulleys on it to drive the outfit.—Moscrip Bros., Major, Sask.

**That Rooster of Yours**

It is time to swat that rooster of yours. Why? What has the poor fellow done to deserve such inhuman treatment?

It isn't what he has done but what he may do if he isn't put out of the way that concerns the egg producers. The only justification for his existence to this date is the necessity of fertile eggs to reproduce the flock. In this respect he has already outlived his period of usefulness for this year, for it is now too late to incubate, and the sooner his career is cut short the more money the owner will make out of his eggs. Anyhow, he may not live to see another breeding season, but he will do a lot of damage to perfectly good eggs in the meantime. It matters little whether he is swatted, or canned, or just tied up, but if you are going to can him don't forget that "every day in every way he is getting tougher and tougher."

Nature has decreed that a male bird is a necessary part of a flock of birds if it is expected to reproduce itself, but he plays no part whatever in the mere egg production of the flock. This has been proven scientifically and experimentally, though among us there are still a few doubting Thomases.

Somewhere on the surface of the yolk of every egg there is a small round spot or eye, known in common language as the germ spot. Some think this germ spot occurs in fertile eggs only, but such is not the case. A fertile egg is one in which this germ spot is fertilized by a male germinal cell, and which, under proper conditions of temperature and incubation, will produce a chick. If male birds are running with the flock and the eggs are fertile, the original quality cannot be preserved nearly as well. The fertile egg undergoes partial incubation at about 70 degrees Fahr., which is just about a normal living temperature.

This will explain a great deal of the trouble with rotten eggs on our markets in the summer months. Fertile eggs are allowed to become warm enough to incubate partially, night temperature or any considerable reduction in temperature kills the germ and we have a corpse on our hands. One of the easiest ways, and perhaps the usual way of disposing of the corpse is to put it in a case along with several others and sell it to some unsuspecting soul.

Although an infertile egg will retain its original quality to a greater extent than a fertile egg under similar conditions, infertility is no guarantee of indestructibility. A perfectly clean infertile egg may be placed in an incubator or any warm atmosphere for several weeks, and usually it just dries up. At the same time, however, it is developing a staleness of flavor, a heaviness of yolk, weakness of albumen, etc., which make it grade low. The bulk of summer eggs pass through such unfavorable conditions in the hen house, the farmer's kitchen, the merchant's store, the express or freight car, the wholesaler's plant, the retail store and the consumer's kitchen. Infertility cannot guard against all of these which help to develop rots of various kinds, but it will positively prevent the very prevalent kind of rot resulting from the death of partially-developed chicks.

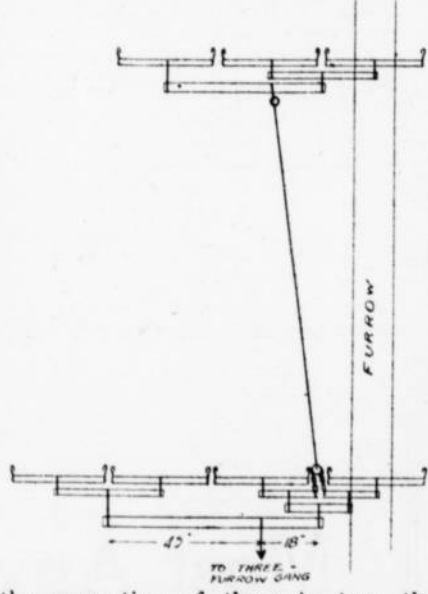
It is estimated that Canadian farmers lose well over \$1,000,000 annually through the sale of partially-incubated eggs. To the farmer's pocket \$1,000,000 is no mean gift. It is ours if we go out at once and gallantly decapitate

every crowing rooster strutting about our farm yards the first day this is seen in print. And we'll call it Rooster Day.—A. C. McCulloch, Dominion Livestock Branch.

**Seven-Horse Hitch**

Arthur L. Smith, Hanna, Alta., submits the accompanying plan for a seven-horse hitch, which he believes to be more satisfactory than the one published in The Guide of April 23. It is intended for use with a three-furrow, 14-inch gang plow, and allows the off-side horses in both lead and wheel teams to walk in the furrow.

The whiffletrees are all 28 inches wide. The whiffletrees of the off-side wheel team are about six inches apart to allow of the free working of the chain which runs round the pulley at the end of the bar. The short equalizers which distribute the weight of the three lead horses and the off-side wheel pair, is about 17 inches long, and about 15 inches between the holes taking the draft from the chain and whiffletree. As this draft is being distributed in



the proportion of three to two, the hole for the clevis going to the double-tree should be six inches from the chain end and nine inches from the whiffletree end of the equalizer.

The only other dimension which will be strange to men accustomed to three-horse hitches, is the long evenner at the back. As two horses are drawing against five, the hole should be 18 inches from the furrow end of the evenner and 45 inches from the double-tree of the high-side wheelers.

Mr. Smith is using this evenner right along and assures us that there is practically no side draft.

**Does Thunder Sour Milk?**

It is a popular belief that thunderstorms sour milk, a belief so widespread that it would seem there must be some foundation for it. It is questionable, however, whether there is really any connection between the thunderstorm and the souring of milk. That souring frequently occurs during a thunderstorm, however, cannot be doubted.

After much experimenting with electric sparks, etc., scientists have come to the conclusion that bacteria grow most rapidly in the warm, sultry conditions which usually precede a thunderstorm, and it will frequently happen that the thunderstorm and the souring occur together, not because the thunder has hastened the souring, but rather because the climatic conditions which have brought the storm have at the same time been such as to cause unusually rapid bacterial growth.


During hot, close weather, even when there is no thunder, it is just as difficult to keep milk as it is during thunderstorms, and scrupulous cleanliness in regard to the milk vessels is a good remedy against souring during a storm. It is safe to conclude, therefore, that in all cases it is the bacteria which sour the milk, and if there seems to be a casual connection between the souring and thunder it is an indirect one only. Milk should be cooled as soon as possible after milking, when it will keep sweet for a reasonable period, while milk deprived of bacteria will keep well during thunderstorms.

The Grain Growers' Guide

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# Regulating Sex in Herds

*Contradictory Evidence on Scheme for determining the Sex of Calves at Time of Mating*

**A** GUIDE reader calls our attention to the following clipping from a contemporary, and asks that we reprint it because of the promise which it seems to him to hold:

Is sex-determination an accomplished fact? I have just returned from a visit to a small but up-to-date farm at Newnham, in Northamptonshire, where this question, of paramount importance to every breeder of cattle, is answered in the affirmative. On this farm, West-felde, Mrs. Maud S. Hunter, with no previous agricultural experience, began a few years ago the business of breeding pedigree Jersey cattle. Now there is no business in which sex-determination is so important as in the breeding of Jerseys. A Jersey heifer is worth more in pounds than an ordinary Jersey bull calf is worth shillings. A single Jersey cow, if she and her progeny calved heifers only, might add nearly 30 to the herd in the course of ten years, and the effective life of a Jersey is much longer than ten years. Briefly a succession of bull calves means ruin and the bankruptcy court for the unlucky breeder.

## Not a Single Disappointment

How can we increase our herds by ensuring the birth of a preponderance of females? That is the problem which has confronted succeeding generations of cattle breeders. Science—so Professor Huxley and Chalmers Mitchell said a week ago—has failed to produce a definite answer. Nevertheless, that answer is already written large over the herd books of Mrs. Hunter, and that of a select number of progressive cattle breeders in this country. "So far there has not been a single case among my Jerseys," Mrs. Hunter assured me, "to disprove the truth of my theory. Subject to one limitation, I claim—as I told Professor Huxley the other day—to be able to regulate the sex of the calves born to my cows. The limitation is this: It is impossible to determine the sex of the first calf. For all succeeding calves determination is possible. During my first two years on this farm to which I came knowing nothing of stock-breeding or agriculture, all the calves born were male, with one exception, and that was a stillborn heifer. Fortunately for me at that stage a theory of sex-determination was brought to my notice, a theory which I have tested since then with wonderful results. Since that time all calves born in my herd, with the exception of three first calves, have been heifers. I have not had a single disappointment.

## How It Is Done

"The regulation of sex, I have found, is definitely related to the period chosen for mating. A cow mated at the first possible period after bearing a calf will have another calf of the same sex as the last one. The result will be the same if she is mated at the third, fifth, seventh or succeeding alternate periods, but if second, fourth, sixth or succeeding alternate periods are chosen, the calf will be of the opposite sex. Unfortunately this selection of the mating period is often a difficult matter. It is impossible in many cases, apart from careful observation and daily milk-weighing tests. "If it is carried out, I believe it to be infallible."

## The Underlying Theory

Similar claims have been made for over a hundred different theories of sex determination. None of those investigated have stood up under the test of scientific enquiry. This theory is by no means new. Marshall discusses it in his book, *Animal Breeding* (published by the Breeder's Gazette), in a list of exploded theories. It was at one time believed that the right ovaries of the female produced germ cells that would always result in female progeny, and that the left ovar-

ies produced male germ cells only. It was further asserted by some that in animals like the mare and the cow, where normally offspring were born one at a time, that only one germ cell was released from the ovaries at each period of heat, and that the ovaries contributed in turn—at one heat, the right ovary, at the next the left, repeating indefinitely during the sexual life of the animal.

## Refuted Sixty Years Ago

To test this theory James Buckingham, of Zanesville, Ohio, conducted an experiment in 1865, using nine sows divided into three lots. The first lot had the right ovary removed, the second lot the left ovary, and the third lot was normal. One lot was bred to a boar whose right testicle was removed, and the other lots to a boar whose left testicle had been removed. The litters had from seven to nine pigs each. In no litter was there less than three males or more than five females.

The British Medical Journal, in a recent issue gives space to the following from one of its contributors:

"For the past 35 years, I, together with many friends, have systematically bred from our small herds, calves of the sex we wished by simply adopting the following rule:

"If a cow has a bull calf and you wish to continue bull calves, you must send her to stock on the second, fourth or sixth period of coming 'on use.' If, on the contrary, you desire heifer calves, you must send her on the first, third or fifth period, and so on, till she is stopped. This rule is infallible if you have a reliable cowman to keep observation. This does not apply to a heifer with her first calf, because you have no record how many times already she has been 'on use.'"

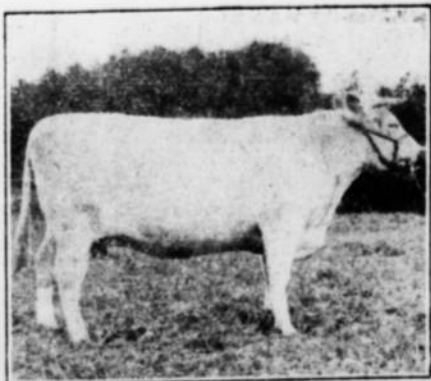
## Diametrically Opposed

It is to be noted that this breeder states that to get a similarity of sex between two successive offspring, the dam should be mated on the second, fourth and sixth heats after parturition, whereas Mrs. Hunter is just as positive that similarly sexed offspring are the result of unions taking place on the first, third and fifth periods of heat.

Mrs. Hunter's story has a saving clause at the end of it, in which she stresses the difficulty of detecting the first heat. Any theory on this matter, no matter how insupportable, is bound to be right half the time if a sufficient number of cases are examined. The failures could be explained by a dispute over the question as to whether or not the first heat had passed undetected.

## Unusual Case of Parturition

Max Creuzot, Sibbald, Alta., sends in the following record of a peculiar case of interrupted parturition. He states: "One of our Yorkshire sows, about 14 months old, presented us with a litter of 25 pigs. The strange thing about it is that 13 of those pigs were born on May 27 and the other 12 on June 3. Do any Guide readers know of another case like it? Eighteen of the pigs are alive."



A fine type of Shorthorn female in the herd of W. C. White, Darlington, Man.

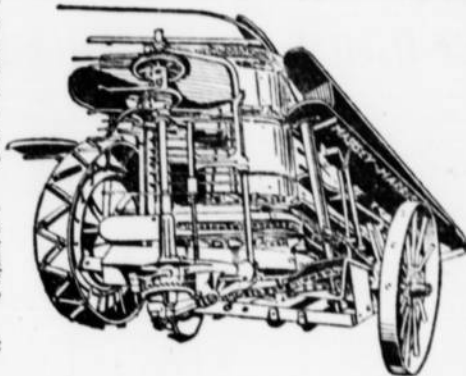
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## Building Concrete Floors

Continued from Page 10

not to trowel it too much, as over-trowelling is sure to produce surface checking and hair cracks.

For barns and other places where a slippery floor would be objectionable, the concrete is first levelled, then floated to a medium surface with a wooden float. In especial cases the surface may first be floated and then be given a ridged or corrugated effect before it has fully set. It is also important that the floor be covered with dirt, canvas, straw or something which can be kept damp for several days while the concrete is hardening.

There have come to me a good many enquiries whether concrete makes an entirely safe and satisfactory floor for corn cribs and granaries, especially where small grain is to be kept on it. In a good many cases such floors have drawn dampness to such an extent that the small grain next to the floor has spoiled. In reply to these I would say that where the concrete floor is properly built it is entirely satisfactory for such purposes, and the cases where trouble has occurred have been due to lack of drainage, too little cement in the mixture, floor not raised enough above the general level, not porous enough base, or else water blowing in from the outside. If the directions already given have been followed and the granary floor is raised at least 10 inches above the surrounding surface and sloped towards the outside about one-fourth inch to the foot, there should be no trouble from damp floors. Practically every large elevator uses nothing but cement floors, even for storing wheat and other small grain. A number of our subscribers have written in telling of their satisfactory experiences with concrete floors for granaries. A Minnesota reader writes:

"Would like to have you know about my concrete granary floor, as this is the third winter I have had small grain in it, and the grain is as good on the bottom as on the top.

"My granary floor is two feet above the general surface. I made the foundation first, digging down a few inches all round and built up the foundation walls. Then I filled it in with rocks

and gravel and levelled it off, putting about three inches of sand on top. Wet it thoroughly with water before putting down the cement floors, which is about two and one-half inches thick, and just about level, as near as I could get it."

### Another Practical Experience

County Agent Hathaway, Olivia, Minn., cites the case of Gilbert Slette, who lives about eight miles west of Park River, Minn., and who has used concrete floors in his farm elevator with very satisfactory success. He also states:

"In talking with Mr. Slette, I learned that it is very necessary to reinforce the concrete floor. If this is not done and the building is bolted to the foundation there will be sufficient lateral pressure to crack the floor as well as the walls. It will be necessary to bolt the building, otherwise it would spread all out of shape. In this section there are few, if any, places that would require tiling before placing the granary floor. Of course, there are some moist spots, but these are not used for granary sites. Any elevation that has any natural drainage at all would not need tiling.

"One other suggestion: When installing a concrete floor for a granary, one should look forward to the time when he will want to add an elevator to his equipment. He should plan for the pit and for the drain tiles for it, as it will be very difficult to put them in after the floor has been built."

### In a Bad Location

Another farmer writes: "We have built a granary with a cement floor which has been in use now over 12 years. It is built on a low, flat place, with water standing around it every spring, and all we did was to build our foundation walls high enough so we could fill in about a foot of dirt before putting in the gravel and sand base, so that the floor is about 18 inches above the general level. We used a rich mixture in building the concrete floor. There has been grain in it all the year round, such as wheat, oats, barley and flax, and I must say that I have never had as much as a handful of spoiled grain, neither have we any trouble with mice and rats, such as we would have with a wooden floor.

"We also have used for several years a feed bin in the barn with a cement floor, on the same level as the barn floor, and we have never had any trouble from the ground feed spoiling. This floor is also made with a rich mixture."

Many farmers are finding a very satisfactory solution to the floor problem for granaries, hog houses, and poultry houses, by making the base exactly the same as described for concrete floors, then lay down flatwise hollow-building tiles, so as to make about a three-inch floor, then covering this with about an inch of rich cement mortar. This makes a floor which is both dryer and warmer than a solid concrete floor, and which does not add very much to the cost of the floor where the clay blocks can be bought without too high a freight cost.

If you are a lover of flowers, send to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for Circular 108. It is a summary of what Supt. Tinline has been able to do with a large variety of cultivated flowers at Scott, Sask., perhaps as inhospitable a locality for garden bloom as may be found on the western prairie.

### Timely Advice

Between seeding and harvest is the best time to examine carefully your threshing equipment. If there is anything that requires repairing or adjusting do it now, and if it is beyond your ability to correct take off the part and send it to your machine shop. Don't wait until the repair man is over-loaded with jobs. You will find a number of good separators, gas and steam tractors and even machinists, advertised in the Guide classified pages just now. And by the way, if you want to put new lungs, pep and life into your old "steamer," read the Winnipeg Machine and Tool Works ad. in this issue. It concisely tells how the Baker Balanced Piston Valve will rejuvenate steam engines.

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# News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary, A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

## Saskatchewan

### Getting In the Juniors

The hope of the future lies with the children, and this is true whether in reference to the state, the church, or the community; and it is equally true of the Grain Growers' Association. Get the children on the side of the movement, train them in the principles of the G.G.A., and we can look forward with every confidence to the future. We have already got the women in our ranks, and they are doing splendid work, and they, in their turn, are doing the most natural thing in the world in bringing in the children.

In a circular just sent out to secretaries of the Women's Section, the president of the section asks: "Have you a junior branch of the G.G.A. in connection with your section? If not, the summer months are opportune for organizing the boys and girls, and the juniors will help the life and permanency of the association." Anyone wishing to organize the juniors can obtain a copy of the junior constitution and all necessary particulars from the S.G.G.A. Central office, Farmers' Building, Regina.

There is every hope for the future of any organization which has room in its ranks for the women and children.

### Essay Contest

The Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is again offering three prizes for the best three essays on the subject of The Ideal Citizen. It is felt that the duties and privileges of citizenship are not sufficiently impressed on the minds of the young people, and the title has been chosen to encourage the study of this subject.

The conditions are similar to those of last year's contest, except that the age limit has been changed. The competition is open to all boys and girls in rural districts of the province (this, of course shuts out city children) who are not less than 14 and not more than 18 years of age. The essay must not exceed 1,000 words in length, and, in the marking, 60 per cent. will be awarded for original material and 40 per cent. for literary excellence. The contest will close on November 30, and no competitor will be allowed to enter more than one essay. The first prize will be a gold medal, and the second and third prizes will be books. If none of the essays, in the opinion of the judges, are of sufficient merit, the gold medal award may be withheld. The names of the judges will be announced at a later date.

Entries will be received by Mrs. E. Osborne, Dilke, Sask., the convener of Young People's Work, or may be sent to the Women's Section, Farmers' Building, Regina.

### "On To The Bay"

The Central office has put itself behind the On-to-the-Bay Association in a vigorous effort to force the federal government to action on the Hudson Bay route. Over 1,400 copies of a circular letter have been sent out to local associations, municipal organizers, constituency chairmen, and members of the Central Board, as well as a number of telegrams, urging the recipients to write or wire their federal representatives, asking them to bring pressure to bear on the government for the immediate completion of the railway. Many of those to whom the communication was sent are known to have taken the action requested.

### Notes

The Canadian Council of Agriculture has engaged Mr. Symington, K.C., on behalf of the various provincial associations, to present the farmers' case before the Board of Railway Commissioners, which is enquiring into the matter of freight classifications. Members of the S.G.G.A. may therefore rely upon it that their interests will be well looked after, as Mr. Symington is the

foremost lawyer in the West on the subject of freight rates.

A series of rallies has been decided upon in District No. 2, according to a letter received from Richard Sephton, district director, to be held during the summer, as follows, viz.: Bengough constituency, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 7, 8, 9 (exact points not yet determined); Valor, Thursday, July 10; Harwood, Friday, July 11; and Varsity, Saturday, July 12. Members in this district are requested to keep these dates in mind.

## Manitoba

### Central Office Activities

In a circular addressed to all U.F.M. locals, Secretary D. G. McKenzie, dealing with matters in which the association is actively interested, says:

"A great effort is now being made to secure the early completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. Our organization has persistently advocated this for the last 20 years. We believe that through the development of this northern outlet we can greatly reduce the cost of getting the products of our farms on to the world's markets. An On-to-the-Bay Association has been organized for the purpose of promoting this project. The U.F.M. is directly associated with its activities and are represented on the executive of the On-to-the-Bay Association by our president, Mr. Burnell, and secretary, D. G. McKenzie. We feel that whether or not provision for the completion of the road to tide-water is to be made by the federal government at this session of parliament, depends largely on the degree to which Western Canada asserts her demands.

"The Central office intends also, during the next few months, to take up the matter of securing a further reduction in seed grain rates. To this end, and in order that our case may be properly prepared, we are asking that all local secretaries return to the Central office stub forms of all seed grain certificates issued during the year, so that our records may be as complete as possible.

"Another matter calling for immediate attention is the new freight classification, No. 17, now before the Board of Railway Commissioners. If the proposals of this new freight classification are given effect to, it will impose very heavy additional freight charges on the western farmers. For further information see The Grain Growers' Guide, May 28.

"The illustrations of the proposed changes there given are sufficient to suggest the importance of this matter. Transportation costs are already so high as to nearly paralyze the agricultural industry, and any further increases in freight must be strenuously opposed. We are co-operating with the Canadian Council of Agriculture in an effort to present the claims of the producers of Western Canada in opposition to these proposed changes. It is necessary that public opinion be thoroughly aroused. We desire that every local in the province take action on this, so that we may be enabled to make the most effective 'opposition' possible."

### Poultry Association at Erickson

The Erickson U.F.M. local has taken another big step forward. A Poultry Association has been formed, the prime object being to dispose of surplus eggs to better advantage than heretofore. The first shipment of 120 dozen was made on May 22. This is considered a very good start, as organization only took place after seeding commenced, and no canvassing of any kind was done. It is expected that inside of a year the association will have practically every poultry man signed up.

The eggs are pooled and the surplus is divided twice a year. Each member pays 50 cents as membership fee, and is furnished with a numbered stamp and

Continued on Page 20

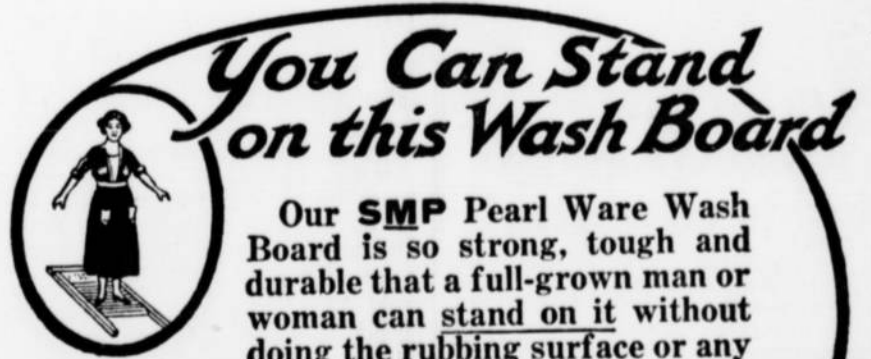
# These delicious Kellogg Corn Flakes mean good meals, good health—and increased prosperity for the farmer.



2,000,000 quarts of milk and cream used daily in the consumption of Kellogg cereals.

## Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

Oven-fresh always



## You Can Stand on this Wash Board

Our **SMP** Pearl Ware Wash Board is so strong, tough and durable that a full-grown man or woman can stand on it without doing the rubbing surface or any part of it the least harm! The enameled surface won't chip, flake or peel off. Think of the wear there is in such a wash board! There is the same wearing qualities in all articles in **SMP** Pearl Ware. Try out the wash board and be convinced.



## Ask for SMP Pearl Ware

MADE BY THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA LIMITED  
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG  
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY



PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS



# The Countrywoman



**I find it best for cleanliness**

Don't call the plumber when the sink drain gets choked. A little Gillett's Lye will probably clear it in a few minutes. Scores of other uses around the sanitary home.

**GILLETT'S  
PURE FLAKE  
LYE**

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Use it wherever the recipe calls for milk.

**When pure sweet milk is essential**

Free Recipe Book—Write the Borden Co. Limited, Montreal.

ST. C. 28-24

**Best of them All**

There are many safe and profitable investments, but none can "hold a candle" to Life Insurance for protection and service.

**Great-West Life**

## Dress Materials for Summer

THE shops are showing an exceptionally pretty and large variety of cotton materials for summer dresses. Ratines seem to be increasing in popularity each summer, and this year a great many in novelty weaves are being displayed. There are open weaves and mixtures of a number of colors, and there are plaids and checks. Some of the newest of the materials are ratine voiles. There are voiles of all kinds and all colors. Some of the plain voiles in delicate pastel shades will make very dainty dresses for mid-summer wear.

There are a great number of crepe materials being shown in cottons as well as silks. There are a few materials showing a combination of silk and cotton, and of wool and cotton in the crepe weaves. The latter is used to quite a large extent in some of the ready-made dresses that show pleated trimmings. The extra weight and heaviness keeps the cloth in pleat longer.

Almost every shade one could possibly desire is being shown, but some are more popular than others. Among those enjoying greatest popularity come sand and tans. This is likely due to the fact that they can be worn by a great number of people, and they lend themselves to combinations with other bright colors better than most shades. A great many different shades of yellow from the palest to the most vivid tones are being shown. There are some very pretty dove-colored blues. There are some pretty peach and pinks shading close to henna and rose. Green is not quite so popular as last year, at least not in the lighter shades, but there are some very pretty darker greens. Black and white combinations have enjoyed an exceptional popularity this spring and will likely be worn by a great many people this summer. Grey is becoming a strong favorite with both young and older women.

Ginghams and chambray will be worn for house wear. There are some very pretty plain colored linens being shown, some of these are of uncrushable linen which makes them more practical for general use.

## How to Prepare a Paper

The Ontario Agricultural College has prepared a bulletin on Better English, which should prove to be of considerable assistance to those who wish to get ideas as to how to properly conduct business meetings and arrange programs of interest. The bulletin is printed and distributed by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The paragraphs of the booklet dealing with preparing a paper for club meetings outlines several important points which should be kept in mind. They are both interesting and helpful:

"In the first place you should plan your paper carefully before beginning to write. The first thing to decide on is the main sub-divisions of your subject. In a paper on Music in the Public Schools, for example, you may wish to speak of the educational value of music, its place in the course of study and how to encourage the teaching of it. Under your different headings make a list of the ideas that occur to you from time to time, or that are suggested to you in your reading. Then group together those that have to do with each 'point,' and arrange your points in order so that one will naturally lead up to another. Each point that you make must be developed in a separate paragraph.

"The next thing is to decide how to begin your paper. Above all things do not begin with an explanation or apology. Try to introduce your subject in such a way as to gain the interest of your readers at the outset. The way in which you begin often determines the success of your paper, and it will pay you to spend some time in studying how to make a good beginning. In writing a biographical sketch it is not usually so interesting to begin with some dry detail of date and place

of birth, education, etc., as to seize upon some striking situation and reserve dry facts till afterwards. For example, in writing a sketch of the life of Charles Lamb, you might begin with a vivid picture of the tragedy which took place in the Lamb household when Charles was a young man of 21; then proceed to give an outline of his early life.

"In selecting the points which you will include in your paper, try to put yourself in the place of one of your hearers, decide first what facts are necessary to the understanding of the subject, and which details are the most interesting. Try to write a cheerful paper with a little humor in it. Avoid theorizing and moralizing, and remember that concrete examples and illustrations always add greatly to the interest of your paper.

"When you have finished one division of your subject, be sure to make it clear to your readers or hearers that you are passing on to another division. A good paper is sometimes spoiled because the writer fails to make the main division of his subject stand out distinctly one from another, or because the different parts of the paper are not linked together properly.

"Try to secure an effective ending for your paper. If the last paragraph 'drags' it may spoil the good impression which your paper has made. A story with a touch of humor, a striking quotation or a clever saying, an appropriate bit of verse, or a concise summing up of the points which you have made, will add effectiveness to your paper."

## Three Essentials of the Home

What are the three essentials of a home? The People's Home Journal tells how an assembly of 500 women discussed this question for half a day:

"One woman said that the three essentials are: A harmony of interests, an unflinching patience and the wife in charge of the budget. The mention of finances caused a debate. Others contended that the husband and wife are joint sovereigns and each should have supervision over the spending money of the family.

And so the debate went on, till finally "one of the youngest women present ventured, 'A man, a woman and a baby.'"

The Journal comments: "The trio comes nearer the true essentials, although there are myriads of happy homes where there are no babies.

"The baby may not have yet come to the cozy nest that has been softly lined with love. The baby may have come and gone, leaving the heart-strings of the man and woman knitted still more closely in their common grief and sympathy.

"The baby and other babies may be growing up. They may, every day of their growth, be making the home more truly home. . . .

"The true answer to this question is a simple one, narrowed down to three things; the real essentials of a home are:

"A man and wife and love."

## Leisure

By William H. Davies

What is life if, full of care,  
We have no time to stand and stare.

No time to stand beneath the boughs  
And stare as sheep and cows.

No time to see, when woods we pass,  
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.

No time to see, in broad daylight,  
Streams full of stars, like skies at night.

No time to turn at Beauty's glance  
And watch her feet, how they dance.

No time to wait until her mouth can  
Enrich that smile her eyes began.

A poor life this if, full of care,  
We have no time to stand and stare.

## Ways to Use Salt Pork

This is the season of the year when, before the garden stuff is ready, many housewives are confronted with the problem of making the oft-times inevitable salt pork more palatable.

A few suggestions, contained in the following well-tried recipes, may prove useful.

### Tipperary Potatoes

You will find this a splendid dish for wash-day, when there are no cold leftovers to warm. Before commencing to wash prepare this dish, and see how easy your mind will be. Pare potatoes and slice, as for scalloped potatoes—a layer of potatoes and then a sprinkling of flour, until your baking-dish is two-thirds full. Cover with milk, and on the top place slices of salt bacon or ham. The salt from the meat will be just sufficient to flavor the potatoes while the meat will be just right. Try it and see.

### Boiled in Milk

Freshen the pork by placing in cold water and allowing it to come to the boil, or if not too salty, omit this and merely place the meat in a fry-pan, cover with milk, and allow it to simmer gently until cooked. Mix a paste of flour and water, and add to the milk (after the meat has been removed to a dish). When it thickens, pour over the meat—a nice dish and nutritious. Splendid with baked potatoes.

### Pork Puffs

These make a splendid supper dish. Take three cups of cold mashed potatoes. Add two tablespoons of butter, season to taste with salt and pepper and mix with the yolks of two eggs (the whites you have already used in pie or cake, doubtless). Beat well, and add to the mixture one cupful of cold cooked pork, chopped. Shape into meat rolls, place on a greased tin, brush with beaten egg and bake till nicely brown. You will be well rewarded for the few minutes of time it takes you to prepare this dish.

### Pork Pie No. 1

Requires some scraps of pork, put through the meat chopper, a small onion, and some cold mashed potatoes. Place the chopped pork in baking-dish, slice onion finely over it and season to taste with salt, pepper and a little catsup, if handy. Spread the mashed potatoes on the top, evenly, score lengthways with a fork to make ridges, dot with butter and bake until nicely warmed through.

### Pork Pie No. 2

Is made by cutting pork into small pieces, roll in flour, sprinkle with salt and pepper, flavor with a small onion, barely cover with cold water, and allow to simmer gently on the back of the stove for an hour. Make a biscuit dough, cover cooked mixture and bake. Where there is a shortage of potatoes, this will be found useful.

### A Vegetable Combination

This will be nice for those who are lucky enough to have some carrots and turnips still in good condition. Cut three or four carrots and a small turnip in cubes, slice an onion. Place a tablespoon of butter in the fry-pan, and when hot add cut vegetables. When nicely browned, cover with cold water and let simmer until nearly cooked, then add three medium sized potatoes cubed. When cooked, and about ten minutes before serving time, add a small quantity of chopped cooked pork. This is really delicious.

### Pork Salad

Pork salad has the advantage of needing no cooking, as it is served cold. The quantity may be doubled or trebled, as necessary.

Take two cups of cold boiled potatoes, and cube them. Add one-half cup cold pork, cubed. To this mixture add one chopped hard-boiled egg, and a small onion, finely chopped. Mix with salad dressing and garnish with slices of hard-boiled egg, with chopped beet placed between the slices. This is attractive, as well as delicious, and you will feel glad to serve it, whether it be on Monday or on Saturday.—Gladys McKenzie.



## The West Meets the East

Continued from Page 7

representative of public opinions, spoke frankly of these problems without political rancour or any attempt to insert party issues. A striking feature, to those of us from Western Canada, was the marked similarity of their problems to those before the prairie provinces, namely, problems of markets and transportation. Another noticeable point to us was the freedom of criticism of the Confederation pact and its bearing on their problems. In discussing this phase greater frankness coupled with less embarrassment or rancour was displayed than is usual in similar discussions as we have sometimes heard in the West.

"The problems arising out of harbor and terminal facilities have great interest to those of us who are studying the marketing problems of the West. The evident advantages of these ports would perhaps have made a stronger appeal to us as outlets for our wheat, had it not been for the long miles of the railway journey we had travelled to reach them. Geographical location would seem to be the great factor underlying the disadvantages of both maritimes and prairies. The solution, we are convinced, will not be found, however, in providing special privileges to any one section at the expense of other sections, but rather by co-operative endeavor to make the best of the abundant natural resources found both East and West."

### Reciprocity is Needed

A. E. Darby, secretary for the Progressives, who accompanied the party, is critical of the claims of the maritime provinces. He thinks it improbable that any major industries will grow up in those provinces, and he does not see any necessity for two large ports facing the Atlantic. "The duplication of harbor facilities by the maintenance of distinct summer and winter ports is economically unsound," he said to The Guide representative, "and it is doubtful whether Halifax and St. John can develop much further under these conditions." He also regarded the subsidizing of these ports by special reductions in freight rates on the Canadian National Railways, which has been demanded by the provinces as a right conceded by Confederation, as an arrangement which would be too costly to be maintained permanently. "The viewpoint of the maritime people," he said, "is distinctly provincial. Canadianism means to them the satisfaction of their provincial rights. They have practically no conception of a really national policy in economic matters." A truly national policy would, however, solve many of the problems of these provinces. What they need, in the opinion of Mr. Darby, is "reciprocal free trade with the United States and Great Britain. That would permit the greatest development of which their physical conditions are capable." That also is the opinion of the Halifax Chronicle, which in an editorial dealing with the visit of the Progressives, said: "Expansion of our sea-borne commerce, the development of our natural resources of wealth and the marketing of our products in the most economical ways, are of vital importance to the progress and prosperity of the East and West alike. To those ends a tariff policy for revenue and for freer trade with the countries offering us the best markets is not only essential, it is imperative, and on this point East and West happily find themselves in close agreement." From the Progressive standpoint the visit was worth while, even if it only resulted in discovering that common ground for East and West.

### Value Canada's Hardy Apples

The University of Minnesota is sufficiently interested in the success achieved by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in breeding hardy apples for the Canadian prairies, that they sent two men up to do breeding work with the hybrid apples developed at Ottawa and now growing at the Morden Experimental Station.

The Minnesota people will develop seedlings, secured from seed grown at the Morden Station, at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, Excelsior, Minnesota. They are strong on reciprocity, and since the early spring of 1922 have each year sent, free of charge, shipments of their best fruit productions to the Morden Experimental Station. It is gratifying to know that practically all apples, plums and small fruits supplied, are, to date, proving hardy. This season their shipment to the Morden Experimental Station includes their best pear as well as many new apples and plums. In 1923, the shipment includes tree fruits and also a number of their best bush fruits and cross-bred grapes. A number of the plum trees set out in 1922 are carrying heavy bloom this spring.

The apple-breeding work, started by the late Dr. William Saunders, and later carried on by Prof. W. T. Macoun, is recognized in the northerly United States as being the most effective effort yet put forward to secure hardy apples of fair to good quality for the northern prairies. Minnesota horticulturists are making rapid strides in their fruit breeding, but consider they will benefit greatly in their apple-

breeding work by taking advantage of the merits possessed by the Ottawa hybrids.

At the Morden Experimental Station a considerable amount of fruit breeding has been carried on since 1922 and is increasing each year. They have a greenhouse and many young fruit trees growing in pots, so that fruit breeding may be done under glass

where conditions of moisture and temperature may be controlled. They have a large number of good seedling apples. Several of these may prove to be among the best apples grown in Manitoba. With many fruit-breeding workers in the field progress in the task of enlarging and improving fruit-growing activities on the prairies should be achieved more rapidly.

## True Economy

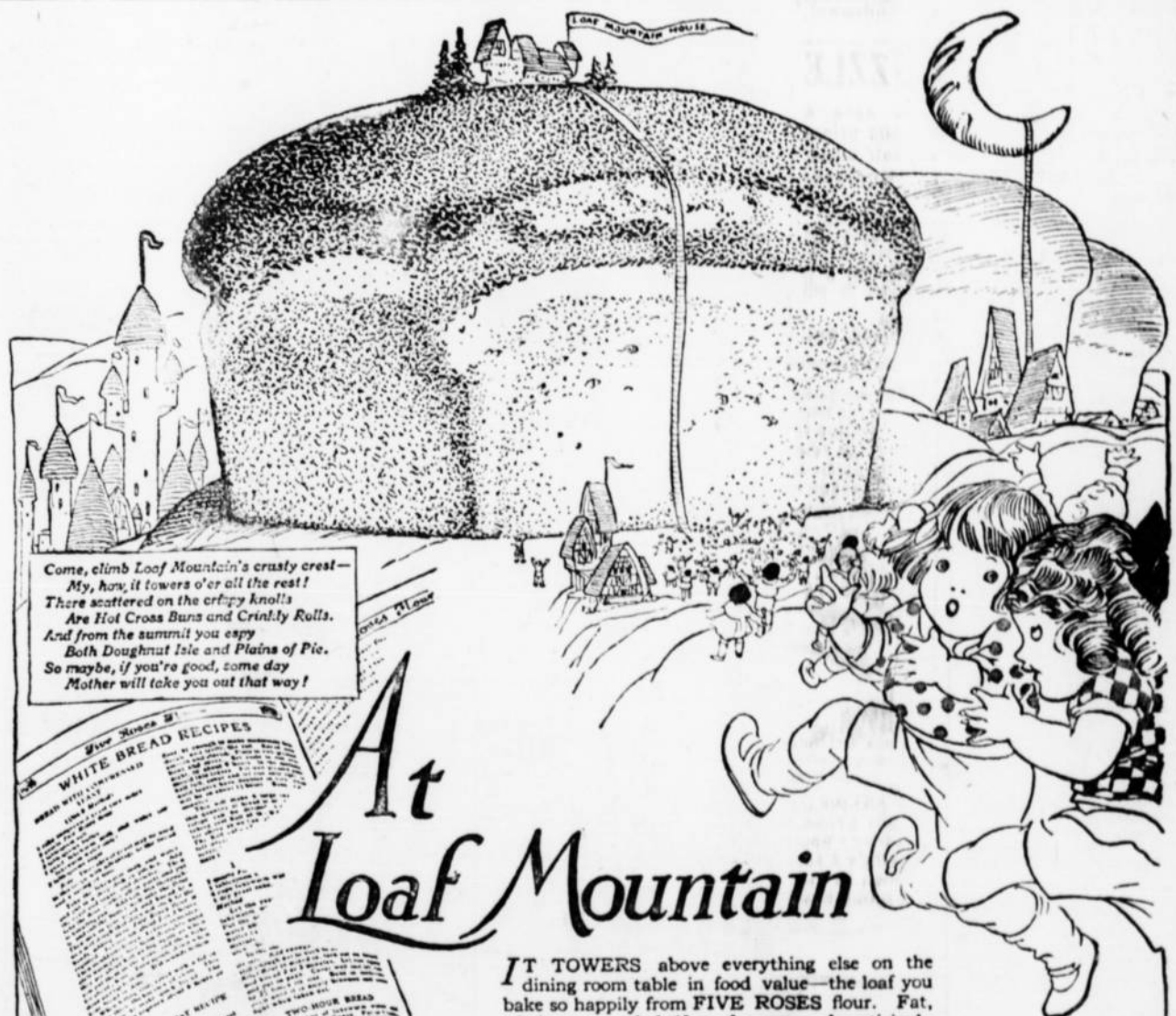
is not so much what you pay for an article as what you get in return.

# "SALADA"

TEA

H441

is incomparable in value. Try it today.



Come, climb Loaf Mountain's crusty crest—  
My, how it towers o'er all the rest!  
There scattered on the craggy knolls  
Are Hot Cross Buns and Crinlly Rolls.  
And from the summit you espy  
Both Doughnut Isle and Plains of Pie.  
So maybe, if you're good, some day  
Mother will take you out that way!

Cooks Tours  
to the Land  
of Five Roses

IT TOWERS above everything else on the dining room table in food value—the loaf you bake so happily from FIVE ROSES flour. Fat, wholesome, and thrifty, of course. Appetizingly nutlike in flavor. Light as down with a lasting freshness.

How good FIVE ROSES flour must be, when over 650,000 mothers in Canada will use none other! For work or play, their folks are well-equipped, sturdily ready for any emergency.

Start on your tour to-day through the enchanting pages of the famous FIVE ROSES Cook Book with its thousand and one recipes for Bread, Cakes, Puddings and Pastries.

# FIVE ROSES FLOUR

for Breads - Cakes - Puddings - Pastries

Send to-day for your copy of the famous Five Roses Cook Book, used in over 650,000 Canadian homes. Mailed on receipt of thirty (30c) cents in stamps. Address: Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Limited, Montreal or Winnipeg.



## News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 17

pad. The eggs are delivered once a week and cash is paid on delivery.

S. Christianson is president and P. O. Lee secretary of the new enterprise.

The Erickson local may well have a place on the map as one of Manitoba's best locals. The Erickson Co-operative Elevator is one of its first achievements. After the elevator was well established, the U.F.M. wanted flour and twine handled also; this is now part of the regular business. With the co-operation of the Erickson Board of Trade, the U.F.M. were able to secure, first, a station agent at their point, and a new depot, in which telephones were installed last fall. The members are proud of having the co-operation of the business men in these undertakings.

The local also did its share in the recent Wheat Pool campaign; practically 90 per cent. of the farmers signed up, and there has not been one withdrawal,

so far as is known.—O. W. Strand, secretary.

### Conference Meetings

Meetings for the second week of the agricultural conferences organized for the Neepawa constituency are as follows: June 24, Plumas; June 25, Brookdale; June 26, Birnie; June 27, Franklin. Chairman at each meeting, A. J. M. Poole. The speakers under the Extension Service will be: Prof. T. J. Harrison, on Forage Crops; F. B. Hunt, on Poultry; and Prof. J. M. Brown, on Dairy Cattle and Hog Production. Speakers for the U.F.M. will be, at the first two places, Miss Armstrong, secretary, U.F.W.M., E. E. Bayne, W. R. Wood; at Birnie and Franklin, G. F. Chipman. A program for the evening will be arranged at each local point.

### Alberta

#### Membership Trebled

Arrangements have been made by Graminia local for a big picnic, to include a full program of sports, followed by a dance, on June 20. The membership of this local has trebled since the beginning of the year.

#### Magnolia Local Re-organized

Re-organization of Magnolia local took place recently, at a meeting in the Magnolia Community Hall. N. R. Gylander, the secretary, writes that the farmers in the district have realized the advantages they would gain by having a place and time to talk over their common problems, and by having behind them a provincial organization. R. E. Fleisher was elected president.

### To Have Beef Ring

A committee was appointed by the last meeting of Quinte local to investigate the practicability of conducting a beef ring, and to report back to the next meeting. This local has bought co-operatively, barbed wire, salt and other commodities.

### Craigmyle D. A. Convention

A convention of the Craigmyle District U.F.A. Association will be held at Delia, on Thursday, June 26, beginning at 1.30 p.m. Mrs. A. B. Claypool, U.F.W.A. director for Bow River, and G. A. Forster, M.L.A., are to give addresses.

### Tariff Making By Prayer

O Lord, we humbly ask Thine aid  
To tariff raise on zinc,  
Because our infant trade now stands  
Close on to ruin's brink.  
We do not ask Thee "mountains move  
And cast into the sea,"  
That deaf may hear, and dumb may speak,  
Or that the blind may see.  
For things like these we have no use;  
We need substantial "chink";  
We must have help, and have it now—  
Good Lord, remember Zinc.  
We know 'twill raise the price of paint,  
Of mat, and tub, and sink,  
But other people pay the bill;  
Good Lord, protect our Zinc.

—New York Tribune.

The Canadian National Railways Immigration Department announce a steady increase in the number of land seekers arriving from the United States. The head office of the C.N.R. Immigra-

## ITCHY RASH IN SPOTS ON HANDS

Could Not Put Hands In Water. Cuticura Heals.

"A red rash broke out in spots on my hands. I did not pay much attention to it at first, but later the eruptions grew larger and caused so much itching and burning that I could not put my hands in water. The irritation caused me to scratch the affected parts.

"As soon as I began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment the trouble began to get better. I continued the treatment and now I am completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. H. W. Day, Hillside Farm, Wesley, Me., Aug. 31, 1923.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum promote and maintain skin purity, skin comfort and skin health often when all else fails.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura, P. O. Box 2616, Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

## SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

First 4 prizes each a Wrist Watch. 500 prizes of each a self-filling Fountain Pen. Hundreds of other Prizes.

If you can re-arrange these figures so that they count 15 every way, and will also sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so just send us your answer at once, and if it is correct we will send you the perfume to sell right away.

SELFST SPECIALTY CO.

Dept. G. Waterford, Ont.

### TINY HURRIES HOME WITH THE DINNER

Nicky Nutt was worried. For breakfast he had used the very last speck of flour for his pancakes and had fried the very last slice of bacon. He had searched in the pantry and the shelves were bare. Nicky did not know what he would do either for his lunch or his dinner. Then he had an idea. He rushed out into the back yard and began digging industriously. Soon he had filled a can with big, fat, wiggly night crawlers. He hurried into the house and seized his fishing tackle. Almost in less time than it takes to tell it, Nicky was trotting down the road toward the lake with Tiny following at his heels. Nicky fished, and fished, and fished. He pulled his line out of the water many times and put fresh worms on his hook but never a nibble did he get. Nicky was disappointed but he kept right on for hours and hours. Then he became discouraged, and he said to Tiny, "What luck! I don't believe there is a single fish in the whole lake." The sun was hot and Nicky began to doze and soon he was asleep. The first thing Nicky knew, he was rudely jerked off his perch—falling with a thud on the hard planking of the landing. It did not take him long to see what had happened. When Tiny sat down to wait for Nicky his funny little tail hung over the edge of the water of the lake. This was just the kind of a dainty the big fishes had been waiting for, and Nicky was awake just in time to see Tiny turn the corner with four of the biggest fishes he had ever seen hanging on for dear life. Tiny was scared. As fast as his legs could carry him, he hastened home. As Tiny rushed through the streets all the cats in the village followed. Nicky was afraid that Tiny would slow up and that the hungry cats would rob him of the fine big fish. But Tiny never stopped until he was inside the kitchen. Nicky was just behind. My, but they were happy! Nicky cleaned the fishes—rolled them in cracker crumbs and fried them in deep fat. They were delicious and Nicky and Tiny ate until they were near the point of bursting.





# THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

## LIVESTOCK—Various

**BOOKLET GIVES VALUABLE HINTS AND** complete list of livestock and veterinary supplies, animal markers, ear tags, vaccines, medicines, instruments, etc. Write today. It's free. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

**TEN SHORTHORN BULLS, BY IMPORTED** sire, dams by sons of Gairdner Marquis and Oakland Star, imported, good ones. Also car load good dairy cows and car load young horses. Low prices. J. Bousfield, proprietor, Macgregor, Man.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDE MARE,** weight 1,700 pounds, good bargain for cash. Buxton type registered Yorkshires, April, May litters, \$10 each, papers included. W. P. Taylor, Guernsey, Sask.

**SELLING—JERSEY BULLS, SEVEN TO 14** months. Yorkshire sows, to farrow June, July, Condon, Newdale, Man. 23-5

### HORSES

**TRADE YOUNG RANGE HORSES FOR 22-36** separator or larger outfit, engine and separator. State age and condition of machine. A. Hamm, Wheat Centre, Alta. 25-2

### CATTLE—Various

**THE BEATON ANIMAL POKE**  
NOTICE on cut the two jabbers on top. When trying to travel fence the jabber will pierce from either side. Contact with low wire forces bottom jabber to pierce animal in breast. Jabbers never interfere with animal unless trying to get through fences. The only humane poke on the market manufactured for horses, cows, calves and bulls.  
Ask your Hardware Dealer for the Beaton Animal Poke—or address THE BEATON POKE CO. MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

### HOLSTEINS

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL,** Herries Monarch Le. No. 1, 36766, age five years nine months, \$75. Hare Bros., Rosetown, Sask. 24-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL,** four years, \$75. Ralph Rheunne, Leo Post Office, Alta. 23-4

**SELLING—SIX REGISTERED HOLSTEIN** bulls, age from one month to four years. Price, \$65 to \$100. E. G. Eagleson, Morse, Sask. 25-3

### ABERDEEN-ANGUS

**FOR SALE, IN MANITOBA—CHOICE ABER-**deen-Angus bulls. Three of them sired by Beauty's Leroy, sire of both the grand champion bull and female at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1923. They have passed accredited test. Will sell at reasonable price. We also have good two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, sired by Imported Renefactor, James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ontario. 25-3

**REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS—**best breeding. Prices reasonable. Sam Stoltz, Eureka farm, Nokomis, Sask. 24-2

**FOR SALE—CHOICE ANGUS BULLS, 15 TO 18** months old, from accredited herd. Apply H. Teer, Lemberg, Sask. 22-4

### Ayrshires

**AYRSHIRE CALVES AND YEARLINGS, BOTH** sexes, high-class stock, prices reasonable. Cox, Rumsey, Alta. 23-6

### SHEEP

**SELLING—GRADE OXFORD EWES AND** lambs. A. Richardson, Semans, Sask. 25-2

### SWINE—Various

#### Hampshires

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS, APRIL,** May litters, \$10, at eight weeks; three for \$25; four for \$35. Papers free. J. B. Campbell, Stewart Valley, Sask. 25-3

**HAMPSHIRE—LONG, SMOOTH, TEN WEEKS,** \$12; boars, \$15 months, \$20; two years, \$35. Papers free. Merton Cates, Oyen, Alta. 25-5

**PURE-BRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS, \$10 EACH,** satisfaction guaranteed. R. W. Brunner, Rosebud, Alta. 23-4

**SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS,** ten weeks old, \$11 each, papers free. Robt. Cormack, Wroxton, Sask. 22-4

#### Duroc-Jerseys

**SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC BOAR PIGS,** March and April litters. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 24-6

**LET ME KNOW YOUR WANTS IN DUROC-**Jerseys. Priced to sell. B. Whitmore, Poplar Point, Man. 24-2

#### Yorkshires

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—APRIL AND** early May litters, from choicely-bred select bacon sow and University boar, \$12, at ten weeks. M. Buxton, Wainston, Sask. 24-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES (STANDARD)** bone type weanlings, \$12, pair, \$20. Sire champion, litter 17. Choicely-bred gilts. Papers. Alex. Mitchell, Marston, Sask. 21-5

**CHOICE YORKSHIRE GILTS, BRED FOR FALI** ration price, M. J. Howe & Sons, Millet, Alta. 21-5

**SELLING—IMPROVED BACON TYPE YORK-**shire pigs, either sex, 10 weeks, papers included, at \$10. Choice pigs: \$8.00 rest of litters. Wood Bros., Dartmouth, Sask. 25-4

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS—IM-**proved bacon type, six to ten weeks old. Papers \$10. Ernest L. Paynter, Tantallon, 25-2

**YORKSHIRES—BORN MARCH 6, \$12 EACH;** others, \$8.00, at eight weeks, papers included. \$1.00 less if papers not wanted. Lance Watson, Dodland, Sask. 25-3

## LIVESTOCK

**FOR SALE—WEANED PIGS AND SOWS, ALL** pure-bred Yorkshires, but not registered. Edward Evans, Co-operative Stock Yards, Moose Jaw, Sask.

**YORKSHIRE GILTS, BRED TO IMPORTED** boar whose sire was exported to Russia for 100 guineas, \$30; weanlings, \$16, papers furnished. John R. Drever, Lipton, Sask.

**SELLING—LARGE IMPROVED BACON TYPE** Yorkshires, \$11, papers included. Fred Carter, Spy Hill, Sask. 22-5

**YORKSHIRES—EITHER SEX, 12 WEEKS,** \$15 bred sow, \$25. Boar, 20 months, \$30. W. H. Ziebler, Manor, Sask. 22-2

**SELLING—REAL YORKSHIRES, CHOICE** bacon type, ready to ship, \$8.00, either sex. Papers free. W. H. Tebb, Airrie, Alta. 25-3

**YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, EITHER SEX,** eight weeks, registered, \$10. O. C. McKim, Wilkie, Sask.

**CHOICE YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, Sired** by prize-winning boar, \$8.00 each, papers extra. Peter Wolf, Craven, Sask.

**REGISTERED, WELL-BRED BACON TYPE** Yorkshires, April and May litters, \$10. W. H. McLean, Cardale, Man. 23-4

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—APRIL, MAY** litters to 11 weeks, \$10. Howard Marr, Millet, Alta. 24-5

**BACON TYPE, PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, 11** month boars and young stock. R. S. Lee, New, Man. 24-6

**SELLING—YORKSHIRES, EIGHT WEEKS,** \$10. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 23-4

### Tamworths

**SUNNY BROOK SUPERIOR TAMWORTHES** and Berkshires—all ages. Wm. Gilbert, Namao, Alta. 24-0

**TAMWORTHES—APRIL FARROW, \$15 EACH,** including papers. W. Longman, Deloraine, Man. 23-3

**TAMWORTHES—THE PREMIUM BACON TYPE,** choice spring pigs, \$15 each. Cox, Rumsey, Alta. 23-6

**TAMWORTH BOARS, APRIL LITTERS, \$15,** Papers free. S. E. Brown, Craven, Sask. 25-2

### Berkshires

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, APRIL FARROW,** either sex, with papers, \$7.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Henry Young, Millet, Alta.

**PEDIGREED BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES,** April litters, \$12.50 each. Peter McDonald, Virden, Man. 23-3

**IMPROVED BACON TYPE ENGLISH BERK-**shires, \$8.00 each at eight weeks. Papers \$1.00. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 22-6

### Poland Chinas

**POLAND-CHINAS, TEN WEEKS OLD, \$10,** with papers. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. Runtz, & Sons, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 25-2

### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

#### REGISTERED SILVER FOXES

**START Silver Fox raising in 1924. A good** side line for farmers. Get choice breeding stock from us. "Canada West Breeds the Best." Write today for information.

**CANADA WEST SILVER BLACK FOX** CO. LTD.

345 SOMERSET BLK., WINNIPEG, MAN.

#### WASCANA SILVER FOXES

**QUALITY—ACCLIMATIZED—REGISTERED** Write us for particulars  
REGINA SILVER BLACK FOX CO. LTD.  
10 Westman Chambers, REGINA

**REAL COLLIE PUPS—FATHER IS REGIS-**tered direct descendant of Chinker champion of the world, sold for \$12,500. Registered males, \$13; females, \$11; unregistered, \$10 and \$8.00. Parents are fine heeler. Unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 23-5

**PURE-BRED GREYHOUND PUPS—THE** large kind, from fast and sure killers, \$12 each; two, \$20; also pure-bred male Alredale, coming one year. Good guard. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 23-5

## LIVESTOCK

**IF YOU WANT TO START RIGHT WITH** silver foxes and win success and independence, write J. R. Young & Company, 345 Somerset Building, Winnipeg.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED GREYHOUND BITCH,** trained, three years old, pups, pure-bred greyhounds, \$15 pair, from fast, good killing stock, white. C. R. Cornwall, Winthorst, Sask.

**PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIES, PUPS, SABLE** and white, males, \$10; females, \$8.00. W. Hanter, Govan, Sask. 25-2

**YOUNG CATTLE DOG, No. 1 HEELER, \$10,** Would exchange for pair wolfhound pups. 35, Venn, Sask.

**SELLING—REGISTERED SILVER BLACK** foxes, foundation stock profile, average score 92 points. McLaren Bros., Killarney, Man.

**COLLIE PUPPIES, GOOD HEELERS, MALES,** \$4.00; females, \$3.00. Stanley Young, Klaby, Sask.

## POULTRY—Various

### New Discovery Routs Chicken Lice

**Mineralized Water Gets Rid of Dusting or** Greasing—Birds Delouse Themselves. Fine for Baby Chicks and All Poultry  
This wonderful product keeps the poultry always lice-free without the poultry raiser doing any work. It is the simplest, easiest, surest and best method ever discovered.



Lice Go, which is the name of this remarkable lice remedy, is dropped in the chickens drinking water. Taken into the system of the bird, it comes out through the oil glands of the skin and every louse or mite leaves the body. It is guaranteed to help the hatchability of the eggs and cannot injure the flavor of the eggs or meat. It is harmless to chicks and does not affect the plumage. A few days treatment at the start and then a little added to the drinking water each month is all that is necessary.  
H. T. Thorne, Fleming, Sask., says: "I have tried Lice-Go and do not want to be without it."  
G. W. Marshall, Stewiacke, N.S., says: "Last summer I used Lice-Go for my hens and chickens, and find it a good article."  
H. N. Olson, Box 28, Edgerton, Alta., says: "The Lice-Go tablets worked wonders on our chickens, my neighbors all want it, too."  
M. A. Urquhart, Zephyr, Ont., says: "The Lice-Go tablets are all you say they are. Will send larger order later."

**Send No Money—Just your name and address.** A card will do. We are so confident that Lice-Go will get rid of every louse or mite, that we will send you one large double strength \$1.00 package, enough for 100 gallons of water. When it arrives pay postman only \$1.00 and few cents postage; if you are not absolutely satisfied after 30 days' trial, your money will be refunded without question or argument.  
(3 \$1.00 pkgs., \$2.00. Sell two, have your's free). Cash orders postpaid. **THE A. B. WARDER CO., Sole Distributor, Box 11-T, WARTON, ONT.**

**PROBLEMS IN RAISING POULTRY AND** producing eggs every month in the year are all overcome by the practical methods taught in Shaw's Coldbelt Poultry Course. Hundreds of testimonials prove this. Write for them today and learn how to make plenty of easy money. Address G. A. Miller, Director, Dept. G. W., 46 Bloor West, Toronto. 23-1

### Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 35c** each, mailed prepaid. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 18-9

### Rhode Islands

**EGGS FROM MY PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND** Reds \$1.25 per 15. R. Tillabault, Lebrat, Sask. 23-3

## The Guide Sells Foxes

Proving the Extraordinary Reader Following of Little "Classified Ads."

Fox farming is a fast-growing industry in Western Canada. Many farmers have taken to it as a profitable side-line. Although it is not yet practiced on a large scale The Guide finds buyers for breeders of pure-bred stock. This is shown in the following letter:

March 31, 1924.  
"Your publication, in my opinion, is the best advertising medium in Western Canada. I had very gratifying results from my last ad. and whenever I have anything to sell you can count on my business."—F. Seach, St. Rose, Man.

Two ads. in The Guide, costing only \$1.62 in all, brought Mr. Seach these gratifying results. Anyone having foxes to sell should bear in mind that now is the time to advertise Spring Litters and get quick results. But the big point to remember is, that if The Guide can produce quick results for something with a necessarily limited demand—it stands to reason that it must pay to advertise Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Seed Grain, and other things raised by farmers generally. That is why

We get good results for others—We can for you

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

## BABY CHICKS

**BABY CHICKS—POSTPAID TO POINTS WITH-**in 24 hours run from Winnipeg. Set 100 Leghorns, \$14; Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds and Buff Orpingtons, \$10. Prices hold from May 20 to June 30. Orders booked in w for July delivery, \$1.00 per 100 less. Bopp Hatchery Co., Fergus Falls, Minn. 24-5

**BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES, PURE-**bred, best egg-laying strain. Express paid. Reliable Bird Company, 292 Carlton, Winnipeg. 22-4

## SEED GRAIN—Various

### Grass Seed

**A LIMITED QUANTITY OF SELECT WHITE** Sweet Clover, free from bawling weeds, cleaned, hulled, scurfed, re-cleaned, bags free, 15c. per pound. E. R. Clark, Stittville, Sask. 24-6

**FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, SIX** cents per pound, sacked. R. F. Irwin, Liberty, Sask. 21-6

**RECLEANED BROME SEED, EIGHT CENTS** per pound. Frank McMechan, Lyleton, Man. 22-5

### NURSERY STOCK

**FIRST-CLASS RHUBARB, TWO CENTS PER** pound. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 25-4

## Farmlands for Sale

### IMPROVED FARMS

**\$10 to \$15 PER ACRE**  
Apply, giving name of district in which you are interested.  
**THE ROYAL TRUST CO., WINNIPEG**

**GALAHAD DISTRICT—320 ACRES, 3 MILES** from Galahad, Alberta. Canadian National Railway, 100 miles southeast Edmonton. Soil, deep chocolate loam, clay subsoil, natural drainage, 130 acres cultivated, newly broken land, 130 acres ready for plow, balance 60 acres of native, some small poplar. All fenced, good well. Frame house, stone foundation, good frame stable, granary, all in good repair. Good settlement. For further information, apply, Union Trust Company Limited, Winnipeg, or H. Taylor, local manager, Galahad, Alberta. We have 3,000 acres for sale in this district. 22-5

**LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD OF BRITISH** Columbia. Reclaimed lands for sale in Fraser Valley, British Columbia, situated in Chilliwack district adjacent to Vancouver. Largest area of new land in B.C. Coast district. No extremes of heat or cold, mild open winters, long sunny-growing season. Established dairy farming and fruit growing community. Excellent transportation by railway, road and river, well organized marketing systems. Land mostly free of timber and ready for crop. Fertility amply proven. Prices average \$100 to \$150 per acre on long terms and low interest. Other farm lands available in central interior of B.C.—Fraser Valley, Fraser Lake, Nechaco and Prince George districts. Land prices \$6.00 to \$15 per acre on long terms. Write for descriptive literature. Land Settlement Board, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. 20-13

**FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE** lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunities to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climate conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes as a steady market is assured at all times. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education whenever there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10 per acre, with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. J. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

**FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH** free use of the land for one year, and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairie or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent of the purchase price cash, no further payment until the end of the second year, balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6%. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds seven per cent of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 10-4

**KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT** market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways, 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 22-9

**12,000 ACRES OF WILD LAND, CLOSE TO** Bentley and Ridgedale, in the Carrot River Valley, a district in which the crop never fails. Very easy terms to actual settlers. For map and price list, apply to Black and Armstrong, 200 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man. 22-13

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—349 ACRES,** half mile from Ashdown, 250 acres under plow; good soil; serviceable buildings, highly developed community. Price \$22 per acre. Easy terms. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 24-2

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC-**ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 17-1

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,** no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 11

**HAVE LIVED IN SASKATCHEWAN, NOW AT** Portland, Washington. Can help you locate. D. Howell. 23-2

**326-ACRE FARM—WILL EXCHANGE FOR** horses or cattle. H. O. Nunnemaker, Patricia, Alta. 25-4

**SETTLING—IMPROVED SECTION, FIFTEEN** dollars. H. Donaldson, Hanley, Sask. 25-2

## Farm Lands Wanted

**FARM WANTED—FROM OWNER ONLY.** Send full particulars. Ray Smith, Maplewood, Mo.  
**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND** for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Mo. 16-6

[Continued on next page]







# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., June 14, 1924.

**WHEAT**—American government crop report issued early in the week caused sharp advance in Canadian and American wheat prices. The reduction of around 100,000,000 in the estimate from that of a year ago was looked on as placing the U.S. on a domestic consumption basis for next year. Since then southern advices confirm serious damage. The result of all this has been an advance of five cents in wheat that looks as though it might last. Market appears to have made a new price level and is adjusting itself to the new condition. The sentiment is in favor of higher values under existing conditions, but of course, the condition of the growing crops will continue to influence the market. Cash demand is very dull and export business reported quiet on the advance.

## CASH WHEAT

June 9 to 14 inclusive

June	9	10	11	12	13	14	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	107	109	111	110	111	113	107	131
2 N	103	105	107	106	107	109	103	126
3 N	100	102	104	103	104	106	100	116
4	95	97	99	98	99	101	95	104
5	91	93	94	93	94	96	91	95
6	87	89	90	88	89	90	87	84
Feed	73	76	78	77	78	80	73	84

## LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed June 13 as follows: July, 9s 5½d; October, 9s 4½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted ½c higher at \$4.37½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: July, \$1.24½; October, \$1.23.

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.20½ to \$1.24½; No. 1 northern, \$1.18½ to \$1.23½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.18½ to \$1.22½; No. 2 northern, \$1.16½ to \$1.20½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.15½ to \$1.18½; No. 3 northern, \$1.14½ to \$1.17½. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.20½ to \$1.30½; No. 1 hard, \$1.18½ to \$1.27½; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.14½ to \$1.16½; No. 1 hard, \$1.13½ to \$1.14½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.10½ to \$1.12½; No. 1 durum, \$1.08½ to \$1.09½; No. 2 amber, \$1.08½ to \$1.10½; No. 2 durum, \$1.07½ to \$1.08½; No. 3 durum, \$1.06½ to \$1.08½; No. 3 durum, \$1.04½ to \$1.07½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 77c to 77½c; No. 3 yellow, 76c to 76½c; No. 2 mixed, 75c to 75½c; No. 3 mixed, 74c to 74½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 48c to 48½c; No. 3 white, 47½c to 47½c; No. 4 white, 45c to 47c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 72c to 74c; Medium to good, 68c to 71c; Lower grades, 57c to 67c. Rye—No. 2, 68½c to 69c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.29½ to \$2.43½.

## WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending June 13, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,140; hogs, 1,127; sheep, 139. Receipts last week: Cattle, 4,719; hogs, 6,763; sheep, 126.

Cattle receipts continue heavy for this time of the year, and with a sprinkling of grass cattle now coming forward we do not anticipate any improvement in present prices. Best handy-weight butcher steers are bringing from 6½c to 6½c with choice exports up to 7c. Choice baby beefs from 6½c to 7c, with a few odd ones a shade higher. Half-finished baby beefs are hard to move at satisfactory prices, and we would strongly urge shipping nothing but really well-finished cattle. Real good quality feeder steers, 4½c to 4½c. Choice short-keeps up to 5c. Choice stockers from 4c to 4½c; medium qualities from 3c to 3½c. Choice handy-weight veal calves from 7c to 8c. Heavy fat calves from 3½c to 4½c; plain calves in very poor demand at from 2c to 3c.

The hog market during the past week remained steady until Friday, when it developed a slightly weaker undertone, thick-smooths selling from \$7.00 to \$7.10, with a 10 per cent. premium over these prices for select hams.

Very few sheep and lambs are coming; not sufficient to establish a market. What few top lambs there are will bring around 13c, medium qualities 11c to 12c. Top sheep from 7c to 8c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

Wednesday, June 18 (Winnipeg Jubilee Day) has been declared a civic holiday and trading on this market for that day will be suspended. All stock arriving on that date, however, will be carefully looked after.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.50 to \$7.00
Prime butcher steers	6.25 to 6.50
Good to choice steers	5.65 to 6.25
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 5.75
Common steers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium feeders	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.50
Medium stockers	4.00 to 4.50
Common stockers	3.50 to 4.00
Choice butcher heifers	2.50 to 3.25
Fair to good heifers	5.50 to 6.00
Medium heifers	4.50 to 5.50
Choice butcher heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice butcher cows	3.00 to 3.50
Fair to good cows	4.25 to 4.75
Cutter cows	3.50 to 4.25
Bready stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	2.25 to 2.75
Choice springers	1.00 to 1.25
Common springers	50.00 to 60.00
Choice light veal calves	20.00 to 30.00
Choice heavy calves	7.00 to 8.00
Common calves	4.50 to 5.50
Heavy bull calves	2.00 to 3.00
	3.00 to 4.00

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

June 9 to 14 inclusive.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
July 106½	109½	111½	110½	111½	113½	107½	124	
Oct. 102½	105½	107½	106½	107½	108½	102½	217½	
Oats—								
July 39½	40½	41½	40½	40½	41½	40½	51½	
Oct. 38½	39½	40½	39½	39½	40½	39½	45½	
Barley—								
July 62½	63½	63½	63½	64	64½	63½	64½	
Oct. 55½	57½	57½	57½	57½	58½	56½	60½	
Flax—								
July 208	209½	210	209½	209	209½	209½	234½	
Oct. 181½	182½	183½	182½	182½	182½	184½	214½	
Rye—								
July 68	69½	72½	72½	74	74½	68½	89	
Oct. 66½	68½	72½	72½	74	75	66½	..	

## SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle, 1,000. Market: Slow, about steady. Bulk prices follow:

Beef steers and yearlings, \$7.00 to \$9.15; cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.50; canners and cutters, \$2.50 to \$3.25; bologna bulls, \$4.25 to \$4.85.

Calves, 1,200. Market: Weak to 25 cents lower. Bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$8.25.

Hogs, 8,000. Market: 10c to 20c higher. Shipping demand broad. Top price, \$6.85. Butcher and bacon hogs, \$6.40 to \$6.85; packing sows, \$5.75 to \$6.00; pigs, \$5.75.

Sheep, 100. Market: Steady, good spring lambs, \$15.50; best light ewes, \$5.00.

## CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts at the yards today contained 156 cattle and 307 hogs. Friday's market was slow and draggy. No choice steers were offered; the bulk or sales recorded were of rough common left-overs. A new scale of hog grading will be in force on Monday, June 16. Heifers, good, \$4.85 to \$5.35. Cows, good, \$4.00. Steers, fair feeders, \$3.75 to \$4.00. Stocker heifers, common, \$2.25 to \$2.75. Stocker calves, \$2.75 to \$3.00.

## EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: This market is weak receipts light. Dealers are quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 22c, seconds 16c. Jobbing, extras 27c to 27½c, firsts 25c to 25½c, seconds 19c to 19½c. Poultry: Live fowl 13c to 17c, ducks 10c to 12c, geese 10c to 12c, turkeys 13c to 17c. Receipts continue light.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: Receipts are light with a falling off in quality due to the effects of heat. Dealers are quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 22c, firsts 20c to 21c, seconds 14c to 16c. The North Battleford section reports a good supply of eggs. Poultry: A steady supply of live fowl continues at 10c to 12c per pound.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: This market is firm with receipts very light. Dealers are quoting to country shippers, delivered, cases returned, extras 20c, firsts 18c, seconds 13c. Jobbing extras 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 21c. Retailing extras 32c, firsts 30c. Poultry: No poultry moving.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: This market shows a slight improvement in receipts and quality. Dealers are quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 18c, firsts 16c, seconds 12c. Poultry: Unchanged.

Announcement is made by the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association, Lexington, Ky., that all the 1922 tobacco in 36 pools has been sold and that final settlement would be made on May 20. The amount to be paid to the growers on that date would be more than \$8,500,000, and would bring the total payments on the 1922 crop up to \$42,000,000. This, it is said, is \$16,000,000 more than the entire 1920 crop brought.

In order to develop markets in other countries for the sale of Burley tobacco, the association has sent a commission to Europe to investigate prospective markets, study conditions, and establish cordial relations. Similar delegations have been sent by the Dark Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association, Hopkinsville, Ky., and the Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association, Raleigh, N.C.

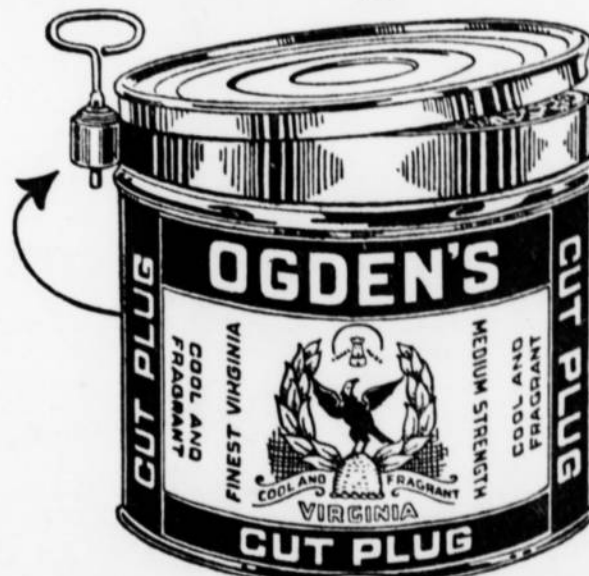
Volume XXVII of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, covering numbers of bulls from 55,126 to 58,310, and cows from 105,851 to 116,200, is now off the press and can be obtained from the secretary of the association, W. A. Clemons, Brantford, Ont., at the price of \$2.00 per volume.

The Alberta Provincial Corn Show, which was announced some time ago, will be held in Medicine Hat, on November 13 and 14.

# OGDEN'S CUT PLUG

NOW PACKED IN

Vacuumized Tins



ALWAYS  
THE SAME

80¢  
½ lb. TIN

OGDEN'S  
LIVERPOOL

## Cream Shippers!

Increased production will mean increased returns if you ship to C.P.C.

The cows are now on pasture, and from now on the milk-flow will be on the increase. You will want the most for your cream. Already, we have made the acquaintance of many new shippers. We expect to add many more names to our list of 100 per cent. satisfied shippers during the next few weeks.

Tag your next two or three cans to "C.P.C."—and you'll become a regular shipper, too! Be sure and give us a trial.

Canadian Packing Co. Ltd.  
Winnipeg Est. 1852 Man.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur  
June 9 to June 14, inclusive

Date	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX				RYE
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	
June 9	39½	38½	38½	35½	34½	62	59½	56½	56	210	205	188	67½
10	40	39	39	35½	35½	62½	60½	57½	56½	210½	205½	189½	68½
11	40½	39½	39½	36½	35½	63	60½	57½	57	211	206	190	71½
12	40½	39½	39½	36½	35½	62½	60½	57½	56½	209½	205½	189½	71½
13	40½	39½	39½	36½	35½	63	61	58	57½	209	205	189	73½
14	40½	39½	39½	36½	36	63	61	58	57½	209½	205½	189½	73½
Week Ago	39½	38½	38½	35½	34½	62	60	57	56½	211	206	189	67½
Year Ago	51½	49½	49½	46½	43½	54	62	59	57	239	230	216	88½



# Best, Strongest and Lowest-Priced Utility Farm Harness



Up to the present we have been able to secure this wonderful harness only in small quantities, but we have now placed a contract for enormous shipments direct from British Government stocks. During the past few months we have had to refuse mail orders for thousands of sets, many farmers sending orders for as many as half-a-dozen sets at one time. We can now supply sets in any quantity, carriage paid to your nearest railway station, at a price that is a real sensation.

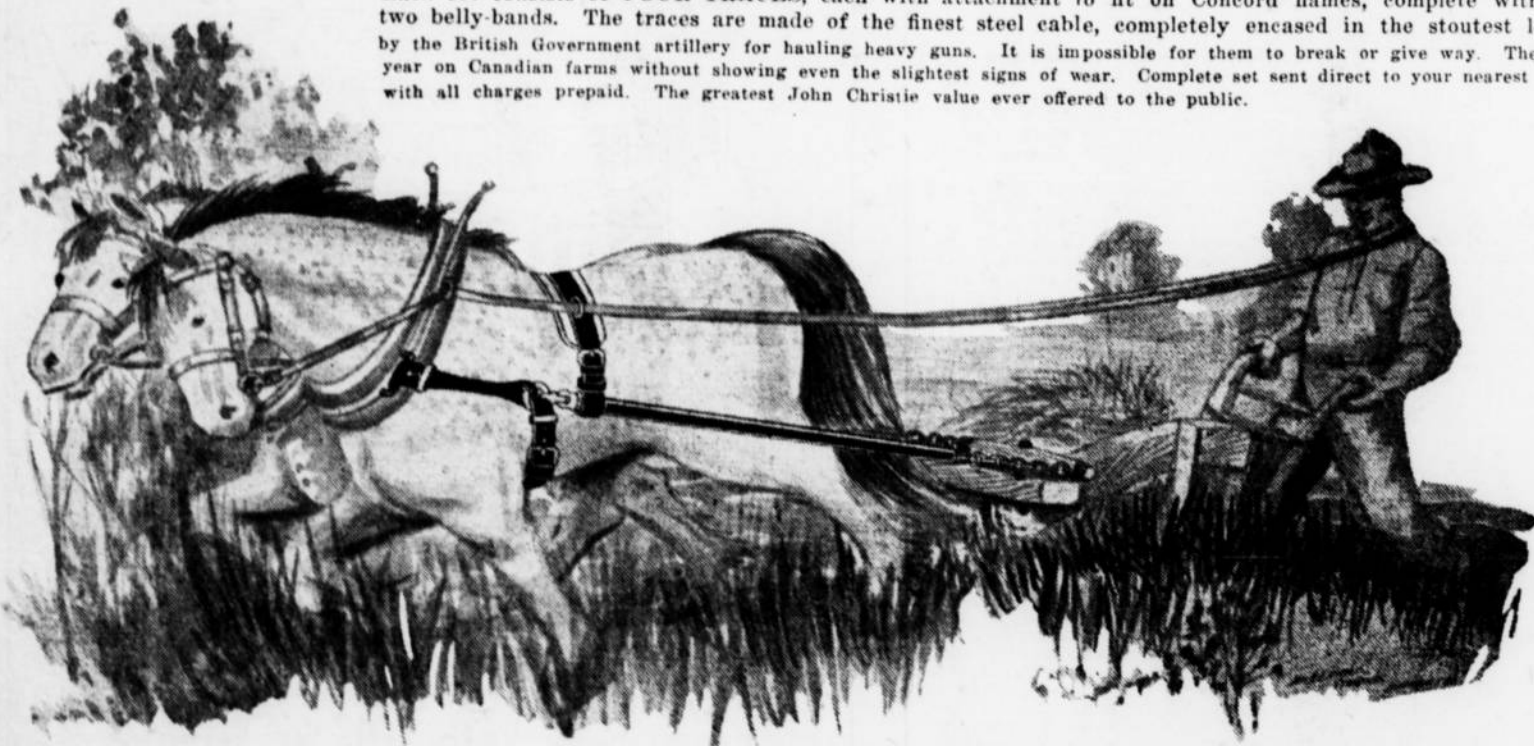
Per Set  
of Four  
Traces  
with back  
and belly  
bands for  
two horses

# 895

Most Amazing Harness  
Value in all Canada

## Genuine BRITISH GOVERNMENT Artillery Harness Specially Converted for Canadian Farm Use

Each set consists of FOUR TRACES, each with attachment to fit on Concord hames, complete with two back-bands and two belly-bands. The traces are made of the finest steel cable, completely encased in the stoutest leather, and were used by the British Government artillery for hauling heavy guns. It is impossible for them to break or give way. They can be used year after year on Canadian farms without showing even the slightest signs of wear. Complete set sent direct to your nearest railway station for \$8.95, with all charges prepaid. The greatest John Christie value ever offered to the public.



This Harness  
is so strongly  
made that it  
is practically  
INDESTRUCTIBLE.

For all kinds  
of hard usage--  
BREAKING,  
STUMP-  
PULLING,  
PLOWING,  
ETC.

Guaranteed to  
last a life-time

The demand will be so great for this astounding Harness value, that even our tremendous stocks may not last long, and we strongly advise you to place your orders now for present or future use. Don't forget that each set is complete with back and belly-bands, all ready for instant service. All charges paid to your nearest depot.

### BRITISH ARMY SOCKS



British Army All-Wool SOCKS—Made of highest grade grey wool. New shipment of the kind you used to like so much. Guaranteed less than wholesale price. Per Pair **45c**  
English All-Wool Heather SOCKS—Wonderful value at, Per Pair **40c**

### ORIGINAL SOUTH AFRICAN SUPER FIELD BOOTS

Big new shipment just opened. This wonderful boot is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Absolutely solid leather, damp and water-proof, leather lined, double waterproof tongue. These are the original South African Field Boots; do not accept imitations at a lower price. Ideal for the hardest wear on the farm. Note the stamp on the sole; no others genuine. Per pair **\$5.50**



### BRITISH GOVERNMENT NAVY SERGE

This serge is 31 inches wide and is exactly as manufactured for the British Navy. It is made of pure wool, dyed with Indigo dye, and the color is absolutely fast, whether exposed to the sun or washed in soda.

HERE'S WHAT YOU CAN MAKE FROM IT:  
Two and-a-half yards will make a Man's Pair of Trousers, a Woman's Skirt, a Girl's Frock, or a Small Boy's Suit.

Seven yards will make a Woman's Coat and Skirt.  
Five yards will make a Woman's Dress.  
Seven yards will make a Man's Suit.  
Take as many yards as you like at Per yard **\$1.25**

### Irish Linen Khaki Handkerchiefs 2 for 25c

Greatest handkerchief bargain in Canada. New shipment just received. Wonderful for farm use.

### British Officers' Khaki Flannel All-Wool Shirts

Very highest quality, with collar attached and two breast pockets. State size of collar. Wonderful value **\$3.25**

### Cotton Khaki Drill Shirts, \$1.65

Guaranteed genuine English manufacture; wonderful value for summer wear; two pockets, with collar attached. **\$1.65**

### Khaki Drill Pants, \$2.95

Wonderful for summer wear; very durable, all sizes. **\$2.95**

### Moleskin Overalls and Pants

MOLESKIN OVERALLS—Are ideal for farm work, as they are very hard-wearing. Give waist measurement. Per pair **\$3.45**

MOLESKIN PANTS—Same material as above. Give waist measurement. Per pair. **\$2.95**

### COMPLETE SET OF High-Grade HARNESS \$35.00

The most amazing harness value you have ever seen. Set complete with open halter bridles, 22-ft. lines, steel hames, traces, breast straps, martingales, pads, belly-bands, breeching, etc. Will give wonderful wear. Per set **\$35.00**

### Some New Lines of RIDING BREECHES AND LEGGINGS



Khaki Drill RIDING BREECHES—Belt loops, four pockets; just the right weight for summer wear. State size of waist. Extraordinary value at Per Pair **\$3.35**  
LADIES' RIDING BREECHES—Made of best Khaki drill, with two pockets and belt loops. State size. A typical Christie value at Per Pair **\$3.35**

British Army LEATHER LEGGINGS—Spring front blocked, without seam at back. All straps sewn on by hand. State size of calf. **\$2.75**

### BRITISH ARMY BLANKETS, \$1.65

These blankets are extraordinary value for farm use. Get ready and buy a supply for fall use, harvest, threshing, etc. Splendid wearing qualities. Each blanket **\$1.65**

### British Officers' WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS

OFFICERS' WHITE BLANKETS—Made of finest military long-staple wool. Big weight, eight-pound blankets, size 70 inches by 90 inches. Just right for full-size bed. Worth \$12 per pair. Our price **\$8.00**

OFFICERS' SPECIAL GREY BLANKETS—Similar to above, but a beautiful dark grey shade. Weight nine pounds. Size 70 inches by 90 inches. **\$8.00**

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT SADDLE \$11.35 OUTFIT

New shipment just received, and we can guarantee prompt delivery. Thousands of outfits already sold. Complete outfit consists of: Genuine all-leather British Government Cavalry Saddle, with cinch and stirrups; 43-lb. All-Wool Saddle Blanket; Riding Bridle, with lines and bit; Military Tethering Rope. Our price for the complete outfit **\$11.35**

All Charges Paid on  
Orders of \$35 Upwards.

### HALTERS AGAIN!

New shipment just received. British Government regulation, with double heads. Part-used during the war, but guaranteed in splendid condition. Genuine Government oak-tanned leather. Each only **90c**



### YOU'VE BEEN WAITING FOR AUTO OR DRIVING ROBES \$3.95



Only finest quality woolen yarns in this beautiful hand-wearing Auto or Driving Robe. Tastefully blended, fast colors. Will last for years. Each only **\$3.95**

### BRITISH OFFICERS' BOOTS

BRITISH OFFICERS' BOOTS—All leather, sewed and stitched. No half sizes. Per pair only **\$5.45**

BRITISH OFFICERS' BOOTS—All leather. Tan Willow Derby, leather lined, stitched and welted. No half sizes. Per pair **\$4.45**

## JOHN CHRISTIE

SOLE DISTRIBUTOR IN CANADA FOR  
BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUS  
LEATHER SUPPLIES

10154-101ST. ST., EDMONTON, ALTA.



### NEW SHIPMENTS JUST RECEIVED

For some time past we were unable to secure shipment from the Old Country of some of the lines listed on this page, but many of the lines have just come to hand, and we would urge you to send your orders in. We carry British Government goods of only the highest quality.